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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW.

Cattle were active at higher prices, the better grades of heavy steers advancing most. Veal prices, however, went to the lowest levels in nearly a year. Hog prices fluctuated narrowly. Heavy butchers generally met the most active demand. First California spring lambs of the season arrived at Chicago. Fat sheep continued scarce with prices firm. Feeder demand was light.

First shipments of California dressed spring lamb were received during the week at the eastern wholesale meat markets. Demand was active for smoked hams for the Easter trade.

Grain markets were firm during last week of March. Export wheat sales and shipments were increased over previous week. Total corn exports to March 31 only about 42 per cent of exports for corresponding period last year. Cash corn prices higher at interior markets. Argentine corn reported offered on basis of 2 cents per bushel below American corn.

Shipments of 12 fruits and vegetables increased slightly during the last week of March. With only 50 cars of 1922 cabbage shipped during the week, the old cabbage season is drawing to a close. Record-breaking shipments of 22,000 carloads are 22% higher than the average of the past four seasons. Movement of new cabbage increased nearly 45% over the preceding week and prices declined for some varieties. Recent high quotations on potatoes caused a rush of shipments; in consequence, market values have weakened. Onions and Florida strawberries also declined but prices of most other products held firm.

Prices for spot cotton and old crop future contracts continued the decline which began about March 19. Quotations for the new crop future contracts made slight advances. The selling movement on the future exchanges was reported to be due in large measure to lack of demand for spot cotton. The domestic cotton goods markets were quiet. Increases in wages of operatives were reported by a number of cotton mills during the week. The world's visible supply of American cotton on March 30 was only 65% as large as that on March 31, 1922, and only 58.7% as large as the average supply on the corresponding day of the five previous years.

Butter markets were sensitive and unsettled throughout week ending March 31. Facing the usual spring increase in production and the possibility of declining markets, receivers were anxious to avoid any accumulation of stocks. More butter from California arrived, also shipments from Utah, Idaho, and Colorado. No foreign imports of any size were received during the week.

Cheese markets were weak during this same period. Export buyers were entirely off the market, and domestic trade was very dull. Prices were lowered by dealers in effort to move goods. Production held up well in Wisconsin, with rapid increases noted in some sections.

Estimates of world's sugar production for 1922–23 indicate that production will be approximately 200,000 short tons more than last year. The total production in all countries for which data are obtainable is estimated at 20,450,000 short tons.

Seed sales were again slowed up by unseasonably cold weather during the week ending March 31. Red clover prices dropped in a number of markets and prices for other seeds, except timothy, were weaker but mostly unchanged. Demand for timothy was good and prices were firm. Imports and exports were small.

Hay market generally firm in the East. Receipts larger in central western markets and resulted in slight price declines. Fairly large amount of alfalfa reported received from Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming at Kansas City. Prairie prices firm on active feeding demand.

Feedstuffs were under pressure and a further widening between prices for transit and deferred shipments was noted especially in wheat feeds. Oil meals were weak and in excellent supply. Hominy feed was steady and gluten feed declined $2 per ton. The demand was dull.

Forecasts of production place the early asparagus crop at 1,586,700 crates, compared with a little more than 1,000,000 crates last year. Forecasts for other early crops are: Early cabbage, 156,500 tons; early lettuce, 5,555,800 crates and 1,995,800 hampers; early tomatoes, 2,781,900 crates.

Stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators on March 1 totaled 91,546,000 bushels, according to the department's estimate.

The average farm value per acre for the 10-year period 1911–1920 was highest for rice among the leading untilled crops, and for tobacco among the tilled crops.

The abnormally cold weather which prevailed over most sections of the country during the week ending April 3 was generally unfavorable for agriculture. Farm work was delayed and early fruit and truck crops suffered.

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Estimates of World Sugar Production, 1922–23.

Sugar production for the crop year 1922–23 in all countries for which reports are available is estimated at 20,453,607 short tons. This amount is 200,000 short tons greater than estimates of production for 1921–22 and nearly 2,000,000 short tons greater than the average for the five pre-war years 1909–10 to 1913–14.

Most of the forecasts given in the accompanying table are from commercial sources, and in each case the most probable estimate or forecast has been accepted. In many cases the forecasts or estimates from different sources agree or are not far apart. However, the forecasts of the Cuban crop for 1922–23 vary from 4,256,000 short tons to 4,595,000 short tons. In this case the highest forecast has been accepted because it appears to be consistent with the estimated actual production compared with production in the same period of last year and with reports concerning the condition of the crop. The production of all Cuban centrals to March 17 has been estimated to be 2,299,000 short tons, compared with 1,772,000 short tons for the same season last year.

EUROPE'S BEET SUGAR CROP INCREASED.

The beet sugar crop of the United States is estimated to be 347,000 tons short of last year, but the forecast of the European crop exceeds last year's estimate by 506,000 tons, thus more than making up the deficit in the United States. This increase in the European crop indicates that the European demand for Cuban sugar may be less than last year.

Statistics of stocks are incomplete and are not very satisfactory. In many countries no data are available as to stocks in the channels of trade, and the only stocks that are accounted for in the United States are those at refiners' ports. There is no record of stocks in warehouses or in the channels of trade in the United States and quantities may vary greatly from year to year, but there is no measure of this variation. The total of stocks reported for the beginning of the season 1922–23 was far below the total of stocks in the same countries at the beginning of the season 1921–22.

Total stocks of sugar in Cuba at the beginning of the crop year 1922, were 1,375,000 short tons less than the stocks as of the same date in 1921, but the total of stocks outside of Cuba as reported at the beginning of the crop year was somewhat greater in 1922 than in 1921. The Cuban port stocks at the beginning of the year 1921–22 were abnormally large, amounting to 1,127,000 tons, while average stocks in the 10 years 1911–12 to 1920–21 were only 89,000 tons. The presence of large stocks in Cuba at the beginning of the year 1921–22 was responsible for the relatively low prices through the year.

Consumption of sugar in the United States apparently has been increasing steadily and in recent years rapidly. The figure given for consumption last year indicates only what was statistically accounted for and does not take into account any variation in the quantities in the channels of trade. The price of sugar was quite low at the beginning of the year and doubtless its cheapness through a large part of the year encouraged a consumption greater than ordinary. For lack of definite measures of the extent to which various factors, such as prohibition, business conditions, and price, may effect consumption of sugar no satisfactory estimate of consumption can be made for the year 1922–23.

Sugar Statistics for Continental United States, 1922–23, with Comparisons.

Production, Imports from Island Possessions, Net Imports, and Supply Available for Consumption.

Year of harvest, beginning July 1.	Cane.	Beet, refined.	Total.	Brought from possessions.[1]	Excess of imports over exports.	Available for consumption.
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Five-year average:						
1900–1904	348,435	194,362	542,797	500,764	1,832,076	2,875,637
1905–1909	360,625	439,703	800,328	791,650	1,924,391	3,476,869
1910–1914	285,129	651,537	936,666	1,038,605	2,102,302	4,077,573
1915–1919	220,377	789,497	1,009,874	1,066,272	2,237,726	4,313,872
1920	176,114	1,089,021	1,265,135	1,076,342	2,921,452	5,272,929
1921	327,701	1,020,489	1,348,190	1,340,867	2,930,781	5,619,838
1922 (preliminary figures)	242,000	690,548	932,548	.....	.....	.....

[1] Brought from Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, and Virgin Islands, beginning with 1917.

Sugar Production in Principal Countries, 1922–23, with Comparisons.

[In Terms of Raw Sugar.]

Beet Sugar.

Country.	Average, 1909–10 to 1913–14.	1921–22	1922–23
North America:	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Canada [1]	12,060	27,822	17,700
United States [1]	641,705	1,074,199	727,000
Total	653,765	1,102,021	744,700
Europe:			
United Kingdom	(2)	11,000	11,000
Sweden	153,581	258,792	80,400
Denmark	127,602	157,629	102,000
Netherlands	246,341	421,120	319,000
Belgium	276,075	324,650	330,000
France [1]	799,396	315,496	495,878
Spain	115,727	151,000	190,000
Italy	208,675	243,636	291,200
Switzerland	4,390	6,559	9,000
Germany	2,296,131	1,429,264	1,634,700
Austria	43,194	18,000	22,000
Czechoslovakia	1,017,237	720,000	799,000
Hungary	467,742	67,000	78,000
Bulgaria	7,688	14,237	28,000
Rumania	59,934	28,852	28,000
Poland	279,374	198,326	292,000
Finland	.....	2,021	1,621
Russia	1,726,231	55,318	217,000
Yugoslavia	20,948	45,000	45,000
Total, excluding Finland	7,850,266	4,465,879	4,972,178
Total North America and Europe, excluding Finland	8,504,031	5,567,900	5,716,878
Total all countries reporting	8,504,031	5,569,921	5,718,499

Cane Sugar.

North and Central America:			
United States—			
Continental	310,837	327,731	242,000
Possessions	949,181	935,914	991,782
Central American countries reporting for all periods	192,852	191,180	194,500
Central American countries not reporting for all periods	575	11,500	13,000
Cuba	2,295,353	4,475,732	4,595,200
Other West Indies reporting for all periods	267,838	416,936	388,000
West Indies not reporting for all periods	.....	91,246	80,000
Total North and Central American countries reporting for all periods	4,007,061	6,347,493	6,411,482
Europe and Asia:			
Spain	17,059	6,000	7,000
British India	2,614,326	2,903,040	2,900,000
Formosa	192,299	380,000	360,000
Japan	75,718	76,000	81,000
Java	1,513,736	1,857,588	1,686,015
Philippine Islands	170,447	600,000	588,000
Total Europe and Asia	4,583,585	5,822,628	5,922,015
South America:			
Argentina	193,853	221,000	235,000
Brazil	38,284	675,599	532,000
British Guiana	106,194	124,303	112,000
Dutch Guiana	12,571	11,000	12,000
Peru	210,608	358,252	380,000
Total South American countries reporting for all periods	561,510	1,390,154	1,271,000
Paraguay	1,363	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	18,000	18,000
Ecuador	.....	8,000	9,000
Africa:			
Egypt	67,128	122,039	101,000
Mauritius	233,671	204,102	252,000
Natal	88,165	166,000	158,211
Reunion	41,658	62,232	45,000
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	27,800	38,580	50,400
Total Africa	458,422	592,953	606,611
Oceania:			
Australia	216,331	335,000	340,000
Fiji	84,629	73,000	58,000
Total Oceania	300,960	408,000	398,000
World total cane sugar countires reporting for all periods	9,911,538	14,561,228	14,609,108
Total all cane sugar countries reporting	9,913,476	14,689,974	14,735,108
Total beet and cane sugar countries reporting for all periods	18,415,569	20,129,128	20,325,986
Total all beet and cane sugar countries reporting	18,417,507	20,259,895	20,453,607

[1] Refined sugar in terms of raw on the basis of 95% of the raw sugar.
[2] Too small to report.

Live Stock and Meats

Cattle Market Active at Higher Prices.

Considerable activity and higher prices marked the trade in cattle during the week ending March 31. Better grades of heavy steers advanced most, scarcity being the enlivening factor. An advance of 25¢–40¢ marked the upturn in beef steers, yearlings, and butcher she-stock. Desirable light heifers also showed maximum price gains. Killing quality generally suggested that finishers prefer short feeding periods in the face of an increased supply of cattle on feed and relatively high-priced corn. Yearlings, many of them mixed steers and heifers, were numerous. Stockers and feeders of desirable quality were slightly higher with indications of further advances as the grazing season approaches. Veal calves, with the passing of Easter demand and seasonably large receipts, dropped to the lowest levels in nearly a year.

HOG PRICES FLUCTUATED NARROWLY.

Hog prices fluctuated within a narrow range, the week's high mark being $8.60. Heavy butchers met the most active outlet generally, while recent activity on packing grades lessened largely because of increased receipts. Probably a larger proportion of less desirably finished light hogs arrived than during the previous week and price instability was pronounced at times. Killing pigs reflected plainer quality than usual and met with spasmodic demand from shippers. Light weights and butcher hogs closed at about the same price levels as during the previous week. Packing grades, however, were weak to a shade lower, and pigs declined mostly 50¢–75¢. The first California spring lambs of the season arrived at Chicago. Light supplies of native springers averaging from 40–55 pounds were also on the market. Old crop lambs sold off early in the week but later recovered most of the decline. Shorn lambs were offered freely and export buying of heavy kinds assisted the price rejuvenation, approximately 1,500, averaging around 102 pounds, being bought for Liverpool, England, at $10. Choice light yearlings at $14.25 were the highest in nearly a year. Fat sheep continued scarce and prices firm. Feeder demand continued very light.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mar. 26–31, 1923	172,200	777,300	236,400
Mar. 19–24, 1923	165,744	740,308	236,822
Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922	152,608	454,560	191,254

Cattle.—Yearlings were proportionately more numerous than strong-weight and weighty steers. Many had had only a relatively short turn on corn. Numerous lots lacking high finish sold for $8.50 downward, with some light-fleshed, low-qualitied kinds turning at $7.50 and below. Choice yearlings brought $10.25, the extreme top price for the week, mixed steers and heifers averaging 732 pounds commanding that price. Numerous other strings of good to choice young cattle cashed at $9–$9.75. The high mark on matured steers was $10.10, brought by several lots averaging 1,208–1,487 pounds. With shippers and local killers competing actively, a liberal number of good to choice handy and heavy-weight arrivals turned at $9.75–$10. Bullocks averaging 1,515 pounds and 1,183 pounds also sold upward to the latter price. Some 1,526–1,538 pound steers cashed at $9–$9.75, offerings at the inside figure being fat but rather plain in quality. Top yearlings were $1 higher than the corresponding week a year earlier, while best heavies sold $1.10 above comparable descriptions during the closing week in March, 1922. During March beef steers at Chicago averaged about $1 above same month a year ago.

WIDER COUNTRY DEMAND DEVELOPED.

Wider country demand developed for stockers and feeders generally. At St. Paul approximately 24% of the receipts during the first four days of the week went back to the country for further development. At most large markets the scarcity of choice kinds was marked. Activity by killers tended to further reduce the supply of low-priced steers available for country outlet. Choice stockers made $8 and above at Chicago and upward to $8.40 at Kansas City. Feeder steers of medium quality turned freely at the latter market at $7–$7.60, and a spread of $7–$8 embraced most stocker and feeder steers at Chicago.

The bulk of beef heifers turned at $6.50–$7.50. Numerous load lots had had sufficient corn to command $8–$8.25, and 33 head, weighing 683 pounds, that displayed baby beef characteristics, sold upward to $9.50. Although desirably-finished fat cows were fairly numerous at $6.50–$7.25, a spread of $4.75–$6.75 took the bulk of fat cows offered. Canners and cutters turned mostly at $3.50–$4.35.

Heavy bologna bulls sold upward to $5.50 and above but slumped to $5.40 at the close and finished the week about steady with a week earlier. Most bologna offerings cashed at $5.15–$5.40. Extremely heavy bologna bulls met sluggish outlet and choice kinds averaging 1,600 pounds and over moved at around $5.50 at the week-end, while plainer descriptions of comparable weights cashed under best bologna prices.

As the week closed packers took the bulk of desirable veal calves at $7.50–$8.50. Vealers of medium quality and weighing 95–100 pounds cashed downward to $6.75. Sorting was close and "bobs" brought $4. A few strictly choice 150–200 pound vealers sold upward to $10 and above on shipping account. Heavy calves were scarce, most offerings being Holstein descriptions from the dairy districts.

HOG PRICES ADVANCED EARLY IN WEEK.

Hogs.—Receipts the first two days of the week were hardly equal to the requirements of the trade and prices advanced both days. On Wednesday, however, arrivals were liberal and the advance of the week was erased. Prices remained steady Thursday and advanced 10¢ Friday under the influence of a brisk outside demand, leaving quotations that day approximately steady with the close of the previous week.

Orders from eastern buyers were decidedly short both Tuesday and Wednesday, which was the active factor in forcing the break Wednesday. With prices in more attractive alignment later in the week outsiders came in Thursday and Friday with orders for close to 20,000 head for the two days. Local business took more than 10,000 hogs in excess of the previous week's clearances and the daily average price showed a spread of only 21¢ against a spread of 36¢ during the previous week.

Good and choice weighty butchers and best light butchers showed the most stable action of the week, while common to medium lights under fairly liberal supplies were draggy most days. Relatively more conservative prices prevailed for packing sows than marked the temporary active spot most of the previous week. Trashy unattractive pigs were in gross surplus and were picked up for shipment as low as $6–$6.50, others having been carried from day to day with few or no offers. The closing trade, when the top price was $8.55, was strong contrasted with the day before.

FAT LAMB PRICES FLUCTUATED.

Sheep.—Receipts mostly comprised fat lambs from Colorado and Nebraska feed lots, a liberal proportion arriving shorn. Very little aged stock was marketed and fed yearling wethers were lacking on most sessions.

Liberal receipts forced fat lamb prices downward early in the week, but more moderate arrivals later together with increased demand from eastern killers and export orders assisted sellers to secure prices about steady with a week earlier. The top price of $15.15 paid by shippers at the close was 10¢ below the peak for choice handy-weight wooled lambs on the previous week's close, but the heavier and in-between grades of lighter lambs finished fully steady.

The bulk of old crop wooled lambs sold for $14–$15.10 and extreme weighty ones cashed largely at $12.50–$13, with some of native origin going downward to $11.50. Clipped lightweights, most of which were shorn, recently realized $11.50–$12.25. Heavy shorn lambs brought $9.50–$10, the latter figure being paid for seven loads of clipped 102–104-pound Montana and Colorado lambs that went for export. Seven loads of California spring lambs sold on the initial session at $15.50 with 50 sorted out at $12.50 and a six-car shipment marketed at the close sold at the same price for the top lambs, while the outs brought $13. Packers purchased the entire offering.

Shippers and packers divided three loads of strictly prime 82-pound fed yearling wethers at $14.25, the highest mark for that class since May, 1922. A few other wooled yearlings sold around $13, while some clipped kinds brought $10. Fat ewes equaled the year's high point when several loads of handy-weight fed ewes made $9 and other lightweights brought $8.50–$8.75. Clipped ewes sold mostly from $6.50–$7 and a deck of desirable shorn ones brought $7.25 at the close. Aged wethers cashed largely from $9–$9.50 and shorn kinds went at $7.75–$8.

More than 500,000,000 chickens are raised on the farms of this country every year, according to estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number was 543,000,000 in 1922 and 490,000,000 in 1920.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week of March 24-30, 1923, with comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves. Week, Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Cattle and calves. Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Hogs. Week, Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Hogs. Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Sheep. Week, Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sheep. Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,273	65.0	.....	.....	1,760	83.3
Denver	1,668	34.5	1,696	1,630.8	2,818	1,088.0
East St. Louis	2,705	116.5	1,666	74.3	.....	.....
Fort Worth	1,905	52.2	172	10.1	.....	.....
Indianapolis	502	69.1	222	90.2	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,613	73.1	3,876	99.0	1,409	61.6
Oklahoma City	2,164	94.1	319	79.4	.....	.....
Omaha	4,767	85.8	151	97.4	378	46.0
St. Joseph	1,385	98.8	1,443	490.8	1,509	166.7
St. Paul	4,040	66.1	3,594	97.5	320	376.5
Sioux City	3,012	62.6	549	81.6	155	298.1
Wichita	399	18.4	.....	.....	50	.....
Total	35,433	72.6	13,686	100.8	8,399	106.6
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	1,062	455.8	.....	.....
Colorado	677	114.9	572	1,634.3	252	.....
Connecticut	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	4,436	103.5	2,255	117.4	2,402	137.0
Indiana	1,405	82.4	220	45.8	138	186.5
Iowa	6,644	75.8	3,371	84.0	155	37.5
Kansas	3,512	39.0	528	63.8	1,133	258.1
Kentucky	291	47.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	145	1,450.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	219	80.8	.....	.....	113	23.6
Minnesota	528	34.7	709	151.2	263	152.9
Missouri	4,478	83.7	3,342	145.6	1,215	45.3
Nebraska	6,320	115.7	343	55.0	1,419	332.3
New Jersey	68	242.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	4	2.5	218	81.3	.....	.....
North Dakota	70	78.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,404	93.8	.....	.....	808	585.5
Oklahoma	2,449	78.8	449	72.4	23	.....
Pennsylvania	328	197.6	414	223.8	.....	.....
South Dakota	575	68.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	560	22.0	42	14.9	176	29.8
Utah	48	300.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	81	40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	572	273.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	538	39.4	161	28.0	302	89.6
Wyoming	44	33.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	35,433	72.6	13,686	100.8	8,399	106.6

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Mar. 30, 1923	3,502,973	435,420	2,822,754
Same period one year ago	2,597,503	238,643	2,321,291
Same period two years ago	2,553,543	311,756	3,575,595
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	136.0	158.2	95.7

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of March 26-31, 1923, With Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Number of head. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Number of head. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Per cent of total by weight ranges. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Per cent of total by weight ranges. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Per cent of total by weight ranges. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	135	169	348	5.4	8.7	11.1	1,052	1,041	1,129	$8.17	$8.02	$7.40
901-1,000 lbs	435	529	558	17.4	27.1	17.7	949	935	936	7.37	7.69	6.82
801-900 lbs	241	255	629	9.7	13.1	20.0	868	844	855	7.44	7.29	6.58
701-800 lbs	676	728	605	27.1	37.3	19.2	749	732	744	7.44	7.43	6.48
700 lbs. down	1,010	269	1,009	40.4	13.8	32.0	603	599	589	6.91	6.81	6.19
Total	2,497	1,950	3,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	753	810	793	7.31	7.50	6.65

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of March 26-31, 1923.

Grade.	Number of head. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Number of head. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Number of head. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Per cent of total by grades. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Per cent of total by grades. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Per cent of total by grades. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.
Choice and prime	559	1,479	981	2.4	5.2	4.6	1,275	1,278	1,248	$9.98	$9.84	$8.82
Good	3,743	6,497	4,009	16.1	23.0	18.5	1,187	1,201	1,154	9.47	9.43	8.18
Medium	14,016	14,745	13,327	60.1	52.2	61.6	1,047	1,095	1,097	8.74	8.65	7.50
Common	4,979	5,542	3,313	21.4	19.6	15.3	944	908	996	7.63	7.71	6.90
Total	23,297	28,263	21,630	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,053	1,092	1,099	8.69	8.77	7.62

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of March 26-31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves. Receipts.	Cattle and calves. Shipments.	Cattle and calves. Local slaughter.	Hogs. Receipts.	Hogs. Shipments.	Hogs. Local slaughter.	Sheep. Receipts.	Sheep. Shipments.	Sheep. Local slaughter.
Chicago	71,900	15,432	56,468	197,188	38,535	158,653	76,198	24,676	51,522
Denver [1]	4,055	2,186	2,405	10,508	1,645	9,503	18,477	11,936	4,208
East St. Louis	20,217	8,632	10,847	94,878	37,308	54,805	6,634	.....	4,835
Fort Worth	11,032	4,063	5,361	13,746	3,270	9,572	1,066	199	463
Indianapolis [1]	9,775	5,080	4,366	42,218	8,660	32,225	1,024	622	245
Kansas City	36,439	13,670	23,504	71,404	6,680	64,130	30,047	3,821	25,134
Oklahoma City	5,406	2,691	3,439	14,413	1,439	13,091	117	1	114
Omaha	36,457	12,575	23,203	112,798	41,687	70,991	60,321	18,426	40,177
St. Joseph [1]	13,016	4,105	8,727	63,164	8,976	55,231	26,907	6,045	21,031
St. Paul [1]	23,174	16,745	6,144	61,229	52,260	10,165	2,870	2,192	320
Sioux City	12,107	5,096	6,447	86,271	31,890	46,033	3,521	684	2,694
Wichita [1]	4,797	2,974	1,502	17,141	437	15,250	144	50	145
Total:									
Mar. 26-31, 1923	248,375	93,249	152,413	784,958	232,787	540,549	227,326	68,652	150,888
Mar. 19-24, 1923	233,760	78,726	152,869	736,558	190,919	542,456	252,300	97,005	155,102
Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922	228,228	89,462	134,762	453,974	127,835	314,695	202,211	64,179	128,701

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 30.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of March 26-31, 1923.

	Chicago. Wt.	Chicago. Cost.	East St. Louis. Wt.	East St. Louis. Cost.	Fort Worth. Wt.	Fort Worth. Cost.	Kansas City. Wt.	Kansas City. Cost.	Omaha. Wt.	Omaha. Cost.	South St. Joseph. Wt.	South St. Joseph. Cost.	St. Paul. Wt.	St. Paul. Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	247	$8.25	195	$8.41	184	$8.00	217	$8.15	254	$7.94	233	$8.03	211	$7.86
Tuesday	254	8.31	213	8.39	181	8.08	222	8.17	258	7.89	242	8.05	213	7.97
Wednesday	247	8.10	198	8.25	181	7.88	226	8.07	259	7.80	244	7.92	215	7.80
Thursday	242	8.11	197	8.15	181	7.88	220	8.07	259	7.83	245	7.89	218	7.81
Friday	248	8.22	200	8.23	174	8.09	228	8.09	260	7.86	240	8.02	213	7.87
Saturday	257	8.08	212	8.42	174	7.94	226	8.16	255	7.83	244	8.05	213	7.87
Average:														
Mar. 26-31, 1923	248	8.19	200	8.30	180	7.99	222	8.12	258	7.82	242	7.98	214	7.87
Mar. 19-24, 1923	246	8.23	198	8.49	182	7.96	218	8.14	258	7.96	240	8.09	216	8.03
Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922	245	10.07	202	10.25	....	.....	218	9.63	251	9.50	....	.....	231	9.78

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

A Correction.

In the issue of March 31, in the Summary of the Live Stock and Meat Situation, the following sentence appeared: "The most noteworthy movement in meat prices was that of Boston style butts, which showed a decline of $5.71 per 100 pounds under December prices and $4.98 below January, 1922, prices."

This sentence was erroneous, as prices for January, 1923, were only 66¢ per 100 pounds under December prices, and 7¢ higher than January, 1922, prices, as shown in that part of the table on page 287 devoted to hogs, pork, and pork products.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of March 26–31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.06	$10.06	$9.00	$11.10	$9.88	$10.05	$8.62	$10.83	.....	.....	$9.70	$9.94	$8.40	$10.41	$9.65	$9.75	$8.34	$10.51	$9.88	$9.96	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.54	9.46	8.32	10.20	9.25	9.42	7.98	10.05	$7.98	$8.12	8.88	9.06	7.69	9.57	8.78	8.92	7.78	9.79	9.00	9.18	.....	.....	$7.88
Medium	8.80	8.72	7.59	9.41	8.38	8.50	7.36	9.13	7.05	7.12	8.16	8.25	7.06	8.90	8.02	8.18	7.20	9.11	8.18	8.35	$7.75	$7.85	7.00
Common	7.58	7.47	6.89	8.55	7.18	7.29	6.50	8.15	5.38	5.38	7.18	7.23	6.52	8.18	6.95	7.00	6.60	8.26	7.10	7.16	6.75	6.80	6.25
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.16	10.18	9.12	11.16	9.88	10.05	8.62	10.73	.....	.....	9.69	9.87	8.27	10.24	9.65	9.75	8.48	10.51	9.78	9.78	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.62	9.53	8.40	10.26	9.20	9.35	7.98	9.86	7.85	8.00	8.80	8.90	7.56	9.39	8.78	8.92	7.75	9.68	8.98	8.99	.....	.....	7.88
Medium	8.80	8.70	7.57	9.30	8.30	8.38	7.35	8.98	6.68	6.75	7.96	8.02	6.96	8.67	7.90	8.05	7.15	8.84	8.17	8.18	7.75	7.85	7.00
Common	7.45	7.35	6.78	8.31	7.04	7.14	6.48	7.90	5.00	5.00	6.94	6.92	6.36	7.76	6.70	6.75	6.58	8.00	6.94	6.94	6.62	6.68	6.25
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, common to choice	7.64	7.65	6.64	8.22	7.50	7.58	6.35	8.30	5.50	5.50	6.70	6.66	5.94	7.51	6.88	6.88	6.08	7.52	6.75	6.75	6.62	6.60	6.00
Cows, common to choice	6.04	6.19	5.73	7.37	6.08	6.15	5.32	7.01	4.42	4.50	5.70	5.68	5.16	6.66	5.75	5.72	5.35	6.93	5.78	5.75	5.62	5.60	5.12
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.72	5.78	5.14	6.80	5.68	5.75	4.98	6.47	3.75	3.75	5.22	5.12	4.25	5.76	5.50	5.45	4.15	5.99	5.12	5.12	4.75	4.75	4.38
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.90	3.99	3.76	4.66	3.71	3.81	3.38	4.49	2.70	2.75	3.56	3.60	3.38	4.22	3.60	3.60	3.38	4.17	3.55	3.55	3.25	3.25	2.88
Canner steers	4.38	4.48	4.70	5.32	4.12	4.10	3.75	4.75	2.75	2.75	4.00	4.00	3.62	4.50	.....	4.12	3.75	4.92	.....	.....	3.75	3.62	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	8.70	10.30	7.45	10 97	7.72	8.52	7.38	9.84	7.95	7.62	8.28	9.20	7.08	9.81	9.48	9.50	8.50	10.62	7.50	7.98	6.32	7.05	5.50
Heavy wt., com. to choice	5.82	6.55	5.42	7.56	7.05	7.20	6.00	7.50	5.58	5.48	6.42	7.05	5.32	6.84	6.62	6.32	6.38	7.68	6.05	6.20	5.40	5.50	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to ch	7.58	7.55	6.38	8.46	7.12	7.12	6.50	8.33	5.75	5.75	7.35	7.36	6.55	8.51	7.10	7.00	6.61	8.42	7.12	7.12	6.25	6.25	6.00
750–1,000 lbs., com. to ch	7.32	7.30	6.32	8.22	6.75	6.75	6.25	7.95	5.50	5.50	7.32	7.30	6.50	8.25	6.88	6.88	6.49	8.14	7.12	7.12	6.00	6.00	5.75
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to ch	6.58	6.50	6.08	7.56	6.00	6.00	5.78	7.09	5.38	5.38	6.75	6.76	5.95	7.28	6.25	6.25	6.26	7.46	6.50	6.50	5.62	5.62	5.62
Cows and heifers, com. to ch	4.62	4.70	4.50	6.09	4.75	4.75	4.58	5.86	3.75	3.62	4.80	4.75	4.75	6.10	4.38	4.38	5.00	6.04	4.50	4.50	4.38	4.30	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.30	7.68	6.12	6.12	7.50	7.48	6.90	8.03	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.08	6.32	4.25	4.25	5.52	5.60	5.08	5.86	5.38	5.38	5.62	6.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.65	8.85	10.60	16.30	8.60	8.80	10.65	16.75	8.30	8.40	8.35	8.55	10 05	16.00	8.10	8.25	10.00	15.50	8.30	8.50	8.15	8.35	10.25
Bulk of sales	8.20	8.27	10.12	11.58	8.34	8.51	10.22	12.00	8.09	8.13	8.16	8.18	9.68	11.21	7.92	8.05	9.57	10.93	8.11	8.17	7.89	8.03	9.82
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to ch	8.13	8.19	10.02	11.34	8.20	8.43	10.08	11.32	8.08	8.14	8.15	8.15	9.58	10.82	7.94	8.08	9.54	10.74	8.01	8.04	7.82	7.98	9.70
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to ch	8.27	8.37	10.25	11.78	8.32	8.49	10.28	12.02	8.14	8.16	8.19	8.23	9.78	11.45	7.93	8.05	9.65	11.20	8.10	8.14	7.90	8.05	9.83
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to ch	8.37	8.49	10.38	12.05	8.40	8.55	10.33	12.29	7.97	8.02	8.02	8.15	9.73	11.62	7.77	7.96	9.74	11.37	8.11	8.16	7.97	8.15	9.94
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	8.08	8.30	10.25	11.92	8.11	8.35	10.02	12.11	7.53	7.56	7.70	8.02	9.60	[5] 9.59	.....	.....	9.63	[5] 12.09	.....	.....	7.87	8.01	9.98
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.48	7.59	9.30	10.36	7.29	7.46	8.54	9.62	6.88	7.00	7.35	7.35	8.60	9.48	7.48	7.52	8.88	9.89	7.32	7.42	6.92	6.92	8.71
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.26	7.31	9.04	9.89	7.18	7.35	8.12	9.23	5.75	5.88	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.03	7.32	7.32	8.38	9.36	7.12	7.22	6.67	6.62	8.35
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to ch	7.38	7.74	9.58	11.31	6.96	7.10	9.52	11.32	5.46	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.78	7.87	9.97
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	6.33	8.55	10.49	.....	.....	7.21	6.74	9.22	11.22	6.50	6.50	9.42	10.57	.....	.....	7.78	7.87	9.97
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.20	14.42	14.86	14.46	13.92	14.06	14.72	14.45	13.00	13.00	13.61	13.84	14.25	13.99	13.58	13.74	14.46	14.24	13.75	13.86	13.52	13.63	14.05
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.22	[5] 11.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.65	11.68	11.96	11.88	11.25	11.25	11.88	12.17	10.00	10.00	11.12	11.22	11.00	11.14	11.18	11.22	11.82	11.79	11.38	11.38	11.12	11.02	10.70
Feeder, med. to choice	14.00	14 14	12.75	12.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	12.12	13.05	13.32	12.02	11.72	13.65	13.75	12.75	12.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.80	11.70	13.08	12.64	11.25	11.25	12.25	12.07	10.75	10.75	11.35	11.25	11.82	11.79	11.22	11.48	11.90	11.97	11.38	11.38	11.00	10.98	12.08
Wethers, med. to prime	9.38	9.32	10.45	10.67	8.62	8.62	.....	9.82	7.50	7.50	8.98	8.78	8.88	9.53	8.62	8.62	9.45	10.03	8.48	8.42	8.75	8.40	9.38
Ewes, med. to choice	7.95	7.75	8.75	9.21	7.62	7.12	8.00	8.50	6.50	6.50	7.88	7.75	8.10	8.89	7.82	7.62	8.34	9.19	7.22	7.11	7.25	7.08	7.90
Ewes, culls and common	5.35	5.25	5.25	5.63	4.22	4.08	4.88	4.90	3.38	3.38	4.80	4.75	4.60	5.54	5.32	5.12	5.20	5.77	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Mar. 29–Apr. 3, 1920, Mar. 28–Apr. 2, 1921, and Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.
[5] Two-year average.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

January, 1923, with Comparisons.

Class.	Average wt. per animal.		Per cent of live weight.		Production.				
	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1922.	Jan. average, 1921–22.	Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Per cent Jan., 1923, of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Per cent.*
Edible beef fat [1]	38.64	40.02	3.94	4.09	337,852	27,858	26,758	29,819	107.04
Edible beef offal	27.28	27.15	2.78	2.77	237,132	16,899	15,871	20,230	119.71
Cattle hides	65.98	65.33	6.71	6.67	572,276	44,969	44,431	48,678	108.25
Edible calf fat [1]	1.23	1.21	.71	.72	5,048	464	363	425	91.59
Edible calf offal	6.15	6.98	3.64	4.14	25,643	1,666	1,639	2,453	147.24
Lard [2]	36.63	36.98	16.22	16.27	1,580,820	144,848	150,582	189,856	131.07
Edible hog offal	5.14	4.68	2.28	2.06	221,773	24,699	18,967	24,027	97.28
Pork trimmings	10.15	9.24	4.49	4.07	438,366	35,599	36,426	47,438	133.26
Inedible grease [2]	3.09	3.06	1.37	1.35	133,287	13,394	13,747	15,710	117.29
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.35	3.01	2.93	3.44	25,616	2,820	2,434	3,074	109.01
Sheep edible offal	1.67	1.87	2.09	2.13	18,144	1,698	1,260	1,910	112.49

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-Products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

February, 1923, With Comparisons.

Class.	Average weight per animal.		Per cent of live weight.		Production.				
	Feb. 1, 1922–Jan. 31, 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Feb. 1, 1922–Jan. 31, 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Feb. 1, 1922–Jan. 31, 1923.	Feb. average, 1921–22.	Feb., 1922.	Feb., 1923.	Per cent Feb., 1923, of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Per cent.*
Edible beef fat [1]	38.55	41.65	3.94	4.28	340,913	24,064	25,128	26,394	109.68
Edible beef offal	27.45	28.19	2.81	2.90	241,491	15,460	16,807	17,864	115.55
Cattle hides	65.67	65.33	6.70	6.71	576,523	36,456	38,412	41,400	113.56
Edible calf fat [1]	1.23	1.06	.71	.65	5,110	316	380	314	99.37
Edible calf offal	6.25	6.47	3.69	3.98	26,457	1,516	1,517	1,920	126.65
Lard [2]	36.59	38.14	16.18	16.76	1,620,094	131,397	130,810	161,354	122.80
Edible hog offal	5.12	4.94	2.26	2.17	226,833	20,830	19,035	20,899	100.33
Pork trimmings	10.13	9.92	4.48	4.36	449,384	33,586	33,233	41,967	124.95
Inedible grease [2]	3.05	3.15	1.35	1.38	135,250	11,468	11,623	13,326	116.20
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.41	2.98	2.99	3.38	26,256	2,562	2,250	2,493	97.31
Sheep edible offal	1.72	1.68	2.14	1.90	18,794	1,598	1,280	1,405	87.92

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Smoked Hams in Active Demand During Week.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

An active demand for smoked hams for the Easter trade and the arrival of the first shipments of dressed spring lamb from California were the outstanding features of the meat trade for the week ending March 30. Although eastern demand for veal was good the movement at Chicago was not up to expectations. Other classes were mostly slow and draggy.

Beef.—Prices on all grades of steer beef, with the exception of common, had a downward trend, due to a poor demand despite only moderate receipts. Cow beef, on the other hand, sold readily in a steady to firm market, except at Boston, where slight declines occurred. Medium and good grades made up the bulk of steer supplies at eastern markets, while at Chicago the supply was largely medium and common. The supply of bulls was light with only a fair demand, prices showing little change except for a slight advance at Chicago. Demand for kosher beef was fairly good at eastern markets, prices advancing $1 late in the week at Boston. At Chicago kosher beef moved fairly well, although prices were mostly $1 lower than for the preceding week.

BETTER GRADES OF VEAL IN DEMAND.

Veal.—Demand for veal at eastern markets was centered largely on the better grades, although all grades found sufficient outlet to maintain a steady to firm market. Frozen sides were offered in limited numbers at New York and brought from $10–$13 per 100 pounds. Four cars of Canadian veal of medium and good grades sold at that market about in line with the domestic product of similar quality. At Chicago supplies were liberal in anticipation of a good demand which failed to materialize. As a result stocks moved slowly and prices declined $1–$3.

Lamb.—The first spring lamb carcasses of the year were on sale at eastern markets and Chicago at prices ranging from $30–$34. The bulk of these were dressed in California and shipped east by express. Offerings of older lambs were largely of undesirable weights, although the quality was mostly good. Light lambs sold fairly readily at firm to slightly higher prices. Frozen Argentine lambs of choice grade sold at $22.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton were light while demand was only fair. The comparatively few good to choice wethers sold well, but otherwise the market was quiet. Frozen Argentine mutton of choice grade sold mostly at $14.

Pork.—Prices on fresh pork cuts were uneven. The market at Boston and Philadelphia was steady to slightly higher, was mostly 50¢–$1 lower at New York, and $1–$1.50 lower at Chicago. Receipts were light to moderate while demand showed considerable variation in different localities in the same cities.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of March 26–31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.50	$22.10	$31.25	$31.13
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.00	19.62	28.75	29.17
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.25	13.50	16.50	18.13
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.50	30.50	34.00	40.83
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	22.50	22.00	25.75	29.67
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.50	14.25	16.12	18.33
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	12.00	11.62	12.75	15.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.75	14.12	12.62	16.47
Compound lard, tierces	14.12	14.50	13.75	15.69

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Mar. 29–Apr. 3, 1920; Mar. 28–Apr. 2, 1921; and Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending March 31 amounted to 4,744 bales, weighing 2,035,723 pounds, valued at $941,643. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 21,342 bales, and 369 sacks, weighing 11,504,894 pounds, valued at $4,207,830.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of March 26–31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.50	$16.50	$15.25	[2]$16.68	$15.30	$15.80	$14.12	.....
Medium	15.20	15.20	14.50	17.53	14.30	14.80	13.25	$16.73
Medium	13.65	13.45	13.50	15.68	13.40	13.30	12.65	15.88
Common	11.65	11.30	11.50	13.80	12.25	11.61	11.70	14.83
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.35	11.00	14.08	11.50	11.50	10.90	14.05
Medium	9.50	9.50	10.25	13.08	10.50	10.50	9.75	13.03
Common	8.75	8.70	9.00	11.67	9.50	9.50	9.25	12.18
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.88
Common	8.32	8.02	7.12	9.67	8.25	8.50	8.25	9.85
Veal:								
Choice	18.80	19.30	16.50	21.50	21.00	18.70	17.40	.....
Good	17.50	17.30	14.90	19.65	19.00	17.20	14.60	20.93
Medium	15.70	15.80	13.10	17.72	16.50	15.90	12.80	18.13
Common	13.20	13.40	9.80	15.07	12.50	12.30	10.80	15.10
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.00	18.50	23.50	[3]24.00	19.00	19.00	25.50	[3]25.50
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	15.20	16.50	21.90	27.77	17.20	17.05	23.50	26.37
10–12 lbs. average	14.20	15.40	20.90	26.27	16.20	16.05	22.50	24.77
12–14 lbs. average	13.00	14.45	19.10	23.93	15.20	15.05	21.50	23.40
14–16 lbs. average	12.35	13.50	18.10	22.23	13.50	13.65	20.50	22.10
16 lbs. and over	11.55	12.60	16.70	17.50	12.75	12.50	19.50	[3]19.00
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.60	12.15	15.40	18.37	12.80	12.80	16.50	17.92
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.50	10.50	13.75	16.32	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.60	9.75	13.25	15.42	9.95	10.25	15.50	16.40
Butts:								
Boston style	13.10	13.15	16.95	21.52	14.85	14.30	19.00	21.00
Spare ribs	9.25	9.80	12.30	[3]13.40	11.50	11.50	12.50	[3]13.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	25.50	24.50	28.50	27.57	25.90	24.90	29.00	28.10
Good	23.00	22.00	27.50	25.80	24.70	23.90	27.50	25.63
Medium	19.50	19.00	26.00	23.93	23.50	22.90	25.50	23.33
Common	17.80	17.30	23.50	21.20	22.00	21.10	23.00	[3]23.65
Spring lamb	32.50	.....	.....	.....	32.75	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:								
Good	12.50	12.50	19.70	19.30	14.50	14.50	19.50	19.43
Medium	11.00	11.00	17.90	17.38	13.50	13.50	17.00	17.33
Common	8.50	8.50	13.40	14.30	11.00	11.00	15.00	14.87

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922.
[2] Average for two years; does not include 1920, which was highest price.
[3] Average for two years; does not include 1921, which was lowest price.

Canada to Ship Cattle to England.

Canadian shippers of live stock are making preparations for the shipment of live cattle to England as soon as the British embargo on live cattle is removed on April 1 of this year, according to recent press reports from Canada. The first steamer was scheduled to leave St. John on March 17 for Manchester. Ocean freight rates on cattle already have increased from $15 to $20 a head because there are more buyers than sellers of space. Steamship companies are seeking $22.50 a head for shipments from Montreal.

The Alberta, Canada, Department of Agriculture is planning to ship a train load of specially fed steers across the Atlantic in order to ascertain what conditions will have to be met in such shipments and what can be realized in the way of profits in exportations of this nature to the British market.

Canada markets annually about 1,000,000 head of cattle. An average of about 200,000 head have been shipped to the United States during the past nine years. During the first 11 months of 1922, according to the official trade statistics of the United States, compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the total imports of cattle from Canada amounted to 233,684 head.

A tentative export program for Russia, made up by the Plannin Commission of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, includes the shipment of 6,000,000 bushels of bread grains, 18,000 short tons of sugar, and 90,000 short tons of oil cake.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Were Unsettled and Sensitive.

During the last week in March the butter markets were very unsettled and nervous. Trading was marked with caution on every hand, and confidence was so generally lacking that the slightest changes in the immediate supply and demand were sufficient to influence the trend of prices.

Such a sensitive condition is not unusual for this time of the year, as, facing the possibility of a spring decline during the next two months, members of the trade are not willing to carry surplus stocks. The fact that prices were much higher than last year made the market just that much more sensitive. Moreover, for the past month there has been much uncertainty as to the available supply of butter. The movement of butter to the market was seldom regular, due to storms and snowfall, and the make of butter could not be accurately estimated; anticipated delays caused strength and the arrival of delayed goods brought weakness. Even during the week under review the fact that delayed shipments were expected was of considerable influence, particularly at New York.

Aside from the regular receipts, far western and foreign butter played an important part in keeping the markets on edge. A number of cars of California, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado butter found their way to Chicago and the eastern markets and sold at prices nearly on a level with those of the same grade of regular receipts. Slight concessions were usually necessary because buyers prefer tubs, and this butter was mostly in boxes. The fact that the sluggish markets were called upon to absorb these added quantities, together with the uncertainty as to the quantity of this class of goods which might be expected, exerted an influence that was far from steadying.

A feature of the markets for several weeks has been the extremely narrow range between prices of various grades and the unusual relation between prices at New York and Chicago. The first was probably largely due to the fact that receipts show an exceptionally large percentage of good to fancy butter. The fact that many buyers made price the major consideration and that a large part of the importations were of good to fancy quality also undoubtedly had a bearing on the situation. The factors which kept the Chicago market very high in relation to the eastern markets were less clear, but it seems evident that importations have had a great deal of influence.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

Week of March 26-31, 1923, With Comparisons.

Creamery Butter (92 Score).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	50½	51½	50½	52	42¾
Tuesday	49½	50	50½	52	44
Wednesday	49	49½	48½	52	43
Thursday	49	49½	48½	51½	41¼
Friday	49	49½	49	51½	42
Saturday	50	50	49½	52	42
Average:					
Mar. 26-31, 1923	49.50	50.00	49.42	51.83	42.50
Mar. 19-24, 1923	50.50	51.21	50.79	52.00	42.33
Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922	36.38	36.83	36.88	37.83	30.75

American Cheese (No. 1, Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	25	23 -23½	26-27	21¾	.....
Tuesday	24 -24½	22¾-23¼	26-27	22¼	22¼
Wednesday	24 -24½	22¾-23¼	25-26	22¼	22¼
Thursday	24 -24½	22¾-23¼	25-26	22¼	.....
Friday	24 -24½	22¼-22¾	25-26	22	.....
Saturday	23¾-24¼	22¼-22¾	25-26	22	.....
Average:					
Mar. 26-31, 1923	24.31	22.88	25.83	22.12	22.50
Mar. 19-24, 1923	25.42	23.38	26.50	22.46	22.50
Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922	19.63	18.58	22.25	19.08	18.38

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

Week of March 26-31, 1923.

	Cts. per lb.		*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	50	Friday	49½
Tuesday	49	Saturday	49¾
Wednesday	48½		
Thursday	48½	Average	49.08

Week's Cheese Markets Unsettled and Lower.

Cheese markets were featured by a lack of buying interest throughout the week ending March 31. Buyers generally were entirely out of the market except for such quantities as they had an assured outlet for, and no speculative interest was shown.

Under this dull demand stocks began to show some accumulation in certain quarters, especially for this time of year, causing dealers to reduce prices in the hope of stimulating demand. This policy was followed mostly because of possible price declines in the near future, but also because there is still some winter-made cheese on the market which it is desired to clean up before the heavy spring production begins.

Export buyers were completely off the market during the week. Exporters received some cheese during the week, but this had previously been purchased in the country. Various opinions were expressed at the close of the week regarding the possibility of further export business. It is reported that New Zealand is supplying England with more cheese now, or at least is in a position to do so. On the other hand, exporters appeared to be still in the market for cheese, but at a price which did not attract sales. The unsettled conditions in domestic markets were evidently factors which caused these buyers to hold off, and it is possible that some more business of this type may be done if prices should recede.

In Wisconsin the week was one of extreme dullness. Dealers reported light sales, with Daisies the only style moving in a way which was at all satisfactory. Longhorns were exceptionally draggy, and the accumulation of these was heavy. This condition was reflected in selling prices even at Chicago, where liberal offerings from the country at low prices resulted in the price of this style declining almost 2¢ during the week. Production in Wisconsin is holding up well on the whole, and is increasing rapidly in some sections.

Movement of Dairy and Poultry Products at Five Markets.

Week of March 26-31, 1923.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,044,059	11,517,734	10,076,090
Receipts since Jan. 1	139,193,778	128,149,719	127,188,426
Put into cold storage	381,816	477,857	406,478
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,550,634	2,005,027	2,138,484
Change during week	−1,168,818	−1,527,170	−1,732,006
Total holdings	3,035,407	4,254,225	6,095,499
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,989,358	3,122,437	2,914,772
Receipts since Jan. 1	41,034,148	37,044,790	37,075,502
Put into cold storage	513,528	300,875	312,302
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,015,890	848,838	602,440
Change during week	−502,362	−547,963	−290,138
Total holdings	5,501,058	6,003,420	3,581,076
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,367,761	2,977,171	3,170,870
Receipts since Jan. 1	84,507,974	81,140,213	51,592,699
Put into cold storage	793,957	796,614	1,293,923
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,885,664	4,038,683	4,020,310
Change during week	−4,091,707	−3,242,069	−2,726,387
Total holdings	69,251,309	73,343,016	50,882,879
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	565,794	605,024	536,380
Receipts since Jan. 1	4,001,639	3,435,845	3,867,035
Put into cold storage	122,990	36,299	237,878
Withdrawn from cold storage	5,753	2,424	4,862
Change during week	+117,237	+33,875	+233,016
Total holdings	170,388	53,151	477,324

Grain

Grain Markets Firm—Export Demand Improved.

Both wheat and corn prices held firm during the week ending March 31. Wheat future prices were down 1½¢–2¢ early in the week, but advanced and closed at $1.20¾ for the May and $1.17½ for the July delivery. This was an advance of ¾¢ for the May and 2½¢ for July over the price at the close of the previous week. Corn prices also advanced, and May corn at Chicago closed at 74¾¢ and July corn at 76⅞¢. Better export demand, together with unfavorable reports on crop conditions, were the principal strengthening factors.

Cash grain prices also held firm, although the premiums for No. 2 Red wheat at Chicago were lowered about 2¢ per bushel. However, the premiums on spring and hard winter wheat were advanced. Export demand was more active, and total sales reported were 3,400,000 bushels, including sale of 1,350,000 bushels to Greece. Exports for the week were also materially increased. Primary receipts of all grains showed only small changes for the week as is shown in the accompanying table:

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Mar. 19-24, 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	4,119,000	4,141,000	3,702,000	3,969,000	4,468,000	4,204,000
Primary shipments	2,375,000	2,780,000	2,877,000	3,196,000	3,241,000	4,136,000
Visible supply	45,785,000	46,544,000	28,742,000	29,874,000	24,044,000	24,234,000
Receipts at:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	224	121	665	721	524	504
Minneapolis	1,391	1,197	108	79	163	190
St. Louis	415	345	451	381	429	477
Kansas City	611	501	218	153	183	109
Cincinnati	72	46	66	74	48	59
New York	227	407	66	44	110	135

Corn exports continued light and were about 100,000 bushels less than were reported for the previous week. Total exports of corn for the crop year to March 31 were only about 80,000,000 bushels, compared with 138,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Demand for all grains was reported good at practically all the markets at the close of the week. At Chicago the offerings of cash wheat were slightly arger than for some time, and were readily absorbed by elevator and milling interests. An announcement was made that elevator storage space for wheat at Chicago was ample for the needs of the trade, as stocks of wheat were 1,885,000 bushels. Purchases of about 235,000 bushels of wheat by Chicago dealers from Omaha were reported during the week.

Receipts of wheat averaged 200 cars a day at Minneapolis during the week, and were readily taken by local buyers on the basis ranging 2¢–22¢ above the May future price for No. 1 Dark Northern. The bulk of the sales, however, was within a range of 8¢–18¢ over the May future price. Local stocks showed a decrease of about 200,000 bushels for the first five days of the week, caused by mills taking wheat from local storage. Mills were reported to be operating at about 52% of capacity. Flour business was dull and shipments were restricted by the car situation.

The cash wheat market was very dull at St. Louis. The shipping outlet was restricted and the local demand very narrow. Prices held fairly steady, however, because of light receipts.

Cash premiums held firm at around 8¢ over the May price for 13% protein No. 2 Hard Winter wheat. There was a good milling inquiry both from local and northwestern mills. Export demand was slow but small amounts of Hard Winter wheat were reported sold via the Gulf at 8½¢ over the May for No. 2 Hard Winter for March loading. A number of foreign bids, however, were below a working basis.

CORN MARKET HAD INDEPENDENT STRENGTH.

The corn market continued strong throughout the week, principally because of the active interior demand. Sales to feeders were reported in the Central West on a basis of about 5¢ higher than during the previous week. Receipts at the principal markets were not large and all offerings were readily absorbed. At Chicago the demand was principally from local industries and shippers. Elevator interests were not active buyers because of the large stocks of corn in store, amounting to almost 17,000,000 bushels. Outside markets, however, were strong competitors with Chicago and took considerable corn that would otherwise have gone to that market. Gulf exporters were strong bidders for central Illinois corn. Foreign demand, however, fell off materially during the week. Commercial reports stated that new corn was being loaded for export in Argentina and offered abroad for May and June shipment on a basis equal to 2¢ per bushel under North American prices.

Feeding operations continued heavy as a result of the continued cold weather throughout the week, and this was reflected in an active demand at St. Louis and other central western markets. Corn prices were higher at St. Louis, with movement from country points moderate. Local industries, export buyers, and elevator interests were in sharp competition for the corn offered.

Reports from Kansas City indicated a broadening demand for both corn and oats at that market. The buying was scattered and came not only from near-by sections of Kansas but also from the Southern and Southeastern States and from Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. Heavy cattle and hog feeding stimulated purchases of corn in many sections, but the demand from Texas was principally for white corn for milling purposes. Offerings of corn both from Iowa and Nebraska, which States had supplied the bulk of the requirements at Kansas City, were extremely light, and interior elevators were reported to have only small stocks on hand.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of March 26-31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports[1]	614	444	37	89	248
Gulf ports[2]	44	470	29	.....	43
Pacific ports[3]	38	.....	.....	175	.....
Total:					
Mar. 26-31, 1923	696	914	66	264	291
Mar. 19-24, 1923	1,253	867	46	.....	174
Mar. 27-Apr. 1, 1922	1,219	3,796	273	62	450
July 1, 1922-Mar. 31, 1923	113,017	48,758	13,530	20,020	31,905
July 1, 1921-Apr. 1, 1922	165,622	74,136	2,908	19,930	9,169

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur (Tex.).
[3] Seattle, Portland, (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grasses and Legumes Very Valuable Crop.

The grasses and legumes that are cut for hay and are utilized green as pasturage constitute possibly the most valuable crop that the farmer raises, even more valuable than the corn crop, although corn alone is more valuable than the hay crop alone. The orn crop of 1922 was valued at $1,900,000,000 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the hay crop at $1,332,000,000, or $568,000,000 below the corn crop. The value of pasturage may exceed this amount.

On January 1, 1923, there were on the farms of the United States about 134,000,000 cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and goats, most of which are on pasture all or a part of the time for five to sevem months, and longer, during the year. Millions of hogs also eat alfalfa and clover. All factors of the problem are not known, even approximately, but there is indication of an annual pasturage value greater than $568,000,000, and hence a grass and legume value in hay and pasturage greater than the value of the corn crop.

Cereal Crops in 1922 Valued at $3,550,000,000.

The cereal crops of the United States in 1922 had a farm value of $3,550,000,000, or 40% of the value of all crops, according to estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These cereals were barley, buckwheat, emmer and spelt, corn, the grain sorghums, oats, rice, rye, wheat, and mixed cereals. Far above the next highest cereal, the estimated value of the corn crop was $1,900,000,000, an amount more than the value of all other cereals—$1,650,000,000. Wheat production had an estimated value of $864,000,000, and the value of the oat crop was estimated at $479,000,000.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of March 24-30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. Average 1920-1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
CHICAGO.									
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	126	128	.....	5	2	.....	165	309	187
No. 2	.....	126	.....	.....	1	.....	154	73	47
Nor. Spg.....No. 2	121	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	197	24	12
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	120	123	132	19	7	4	1,630	2,086	128
No. 3	120	121	132	1	1	2	741	258	35
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	124	123	133	3	3	1	869	1,332	153
No. 3	.....	121	130	.....	2	2	669	561	84
Red Win.....No. 2	132	138	.....	4	1	.....	1,595	697	44
No. 3	128	.....	130	1	.....	1	1,302	748	57
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	130	130	161	332	324	20	5,488	27,829	507
No. 2	124	123	157	71	65	28	2,813	4,426	157
No. 3	121	121	153	26	27	77	6,352	2,642	42
Nor. Spg.....No. 1	125	126	151	185	188	2	624	8,960	1,426
No. 2	122	123	146	106	88	1	356	4,858	1,365
No. 3	120	120	.....	49	48	.....	928	2,198	237
Amber Durum...No. 2	116	112	129	28	21	26	1,399	1,486	106
KANSAS CITY.									
Drk. Hrd. .....No. 2	121	123	144	20	11	62	1,944	1,639	84
No. 3	121	123	144	19	13	20	1,402	2,066	147
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	116	119	133	110	94	207	7,863	7,341	93
No. 3	115	118	131	108	85	74	5,672	10,160	179
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	.....	117	123	.....	1	2	243	328	135
No. 3	111	116	121	1	2	1	211	452	214
Red Win.....No. 2	126	130	130	1	2	1	2,293	398	17
No. 3	125	125	125	3	12	15	2,054	1,478	72
OMAHA.									
Drk. Hrd. Win...No. 2	117	121	132	6	11	7	2,855	854	30
No. 3	123	121	132	4	6	6	1,388	938	68
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	112	115	125	55	44	49	2,634	3,722	141
No. 3	112	115	122	24	18	24	2,227	1,612	72
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	111	114	122	5	8	11	1,321	340	26
No. 3	110	113	120	1	2	16	1,175	177	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	121	122	135	12	11	8	549	528	96
Red Win.....No. 2	136	137	138	14	19	35	4,803	1,758	37
No. 3	130	133	131	37	62	34	3,214	4,276	133
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	123	125	136	1,251	1,179	736	67,130	96,494	144

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. Average 1920-1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	75	75	57	29	16	36	393	1,154	294
No. 3	73	74	56	67	90	50	1,218	2,908	239
Yellow.....No. 2	75	76	57	54	59	177	1,412	2,740	195
No. 3	73	74	55	222	278	208	3,304	9,150	278
Mixed.....No. 2	74	75	56	32	28	91	847	1,461	172
No. 3	73	74	55	129	160	173	1,569	3,975	253
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	69	68	49	33	27	49	653	866	133
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	75	73	53	3	7	30	494	564	114
No. 3	74	.....	53	1	.....	1	226	39	17
Yellow.....No. 2	77	76	54	13	9	29	232	563	243
No. 3	75	74	54	8	2	6	188	281	149
Mixed.....No. 2	76	73	52	8	20	43	321	582	181
No. 3	74	73	52	1	1	4	430	124	28
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	72	70	50	3	2	34	226	565	250
No. 3	70	69	50	3	1	11	175	190	109
Yellow.....No. 2	72	71	50	12	13	49	434	1,158	267
No. 3	71	70	50	6	8	30	335	775	231
Mixed.....No. 2	70	69	49	12	6	34	295	594	201
No. 3	68	69	48	5	6	19	235	249	106
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	76	76	51	20	36	38	278	653	235
No. 3	75	75	56	21	25	1	330	419	127
Yellow.....No. 2	77	76	58	30	43	49	475	1,001	211
No. 3	76	75	57	75	84	25	555	1,660	299
Mixed.....No. 2	75	75	56	9	15	23	253	334	132
No. 3	75	74	57	8	15	5	206	363	159
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	74	74	54	804	951	1,215	15,084	32,368	215

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 24-30 1923.	Prices. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. Average 1920-1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	Cts. 45	Cts. 47	Cts. 38	Cars. 194	Cars. 185	Cars. 74	Cars. 5,550	Cars. 6,385	P. ct. 115
No. 3	44	45	35	130	170	206	9,017	7,964	88
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	43	43	34	21	41	14	704	1,928	274
No. 3	42	42	33	42	93	56	4,502	4,428	98
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	48	48	38	6	5	3	168	115	68
No. 3	46	47	36	30	13	17	803	900	112
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	44	44	34	44	45	35	1,215	1,554	128
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	46	47	38	229	59	8	598	915	153
No. 3	46	46	37	114	85	80	2,887	2,250	78
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	45	45	36	810	700	493	25,444	26,439	104

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 24-30 1923.	Prices. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 17-23, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. Average 1920-1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 30. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	82	84	101	18	9	3	848	944	111
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	76	78	94	10	7	24	2,291	2,402	105

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, March 29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 23.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	118⅞	120⅜	132	132	115½	116	118	117⅜
Minneapolis.....	118⅞	119⅜	140⅜	130⅜	119⅝	120¼	131½	130⅜
Kansas City.....	111⅛	112⅜	118¾	120	108⅝	107⅞	110⅞	110⅛
Winnipeg.....	116¼	116¾	133¾	135	117½	116¾	131¾	132⅛
Liverpool.....	121¼	122⅝	.....	.....	120¾	121	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 23.
Chicago.....	74⅜	73¾	58⅛	59⅜	76⅜	76¼	61⅝	62¼
Kansas City.....	72⅜	71¾	52½	53½	73¾	73⅛	55¾	56⅝

Oats.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 23.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 23.
Chicago.....	44¾	44¾	36⅞	36⅝	44⅝	44⅝	39½	38¾
Winnipeg.....	49⅜	49¾	46⅞	47¾	49⅝	48¾	46⅜	47⅝

Total winter wheat acreage sown, as reported to March 28, in 15 countries amounts to 128,055,000 acres, an increase of 1% over the winter wheat area of the same countries for last year, which amounted to 126,712,000 acres, or about 60% of the total world's wheat area, both winter and spring.

Fruits and Vegetables

Prices of Most Lines Steady to Firm.

Cabbage prices were irregular as the old cabbage season was drawing to a close with record-breaking shipments. High potato prices caused an increase of 700 cars in shipments the last week of March, and values declined slightly in eastern markets. Sweet potatoes and apples held firm, but onions closed lower in several cities. Florida strawberries declined sharply, but Louisiana stock advanced in price. Total shipments of 12 products increased 5% over the previous week, having been 9,973 cars.

Cabbage.—The late cabbage season is closing with a record of nearly 22,000 carloads shipped in addition to the large quantities consumed locally. The commercial crop in 10 late States was about 50,000 carloads of 12½ tons each, or 87% more than in 1921 and 7% less than in 1920. Total shipments this season have been 7,500 cars more than three years ago and 4,000–5,000 cars more than during either of the last two seasons. Notwithstanding the low production in 1921, movement for that season was about 17,000 cars, or but little less than the shipments from the big crop of 1920. The car-lot output for the season now ending is 22% greater than the average of the past four years. Movement has been active in response to the fairly good demand for winter cabbage and because of the small production of early stock in the South. Since January 1 shipments of old cabbage have filled about 6,000 cars, compared with a close-of-the-season movement of 4,000 cars after January 1, 1922 and 1921.

NEW YORK'S OUTPUT ABOUT 10,000 CARS.

New York's total output will be around 10,000 cars, which is 800 more than last season and 1,800 more than two years ago. Wisconsin has about 5,700 carloads to its credit, compared with 2,800 last season and 4,900 in 1920–21. Colorado shipped 25% less than last season, or only 1,950 cars, while Minnesota and southwest Virginia marketed 1,225 and 1,020 cars, respectively.

The price curve for late cabbage shows two distinct peaks, one about mid-December and another in early March. Starting with a November range of $10–$20 per ton in eastern markets and $12–$15 in Chicago, Danish-type cabbage advanced to a top of $25–$35 before Christmas and then slowly declined. When severe weather and car shortage reduced shipments and after the light Southern plantings became known, prices again climbed and reached the high mark of $65–$75 per ton the first week in March. As the season is closing there is a wide range of $25–$60 for such small supplies as are still available. Prices f. o. b. shipping points showed the same trends as on city markets. During the first three months of the season prices were scarcely half as high as the previous year's, but the sharp rise in February and March caused a reversal of this situation, making the jobbing range far above last spring's.

Early cabbage is coming forward in heavier volume at present, shipments for the week ending March 31 filling 520 cars or 44% more than the previous week but only about half of last spring's corresponding movement. Heaviest supplies are from South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida, the Texas output having decreased greatly. Texas has shipped little more than 1,000 carloads compared with 3,350 to the same time last year. Florida's total is proportionately low, being only 910 cars. Pointed type from that State declined sharply in New York and Philadelphia to a close of $1.75–$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper. Flat Dutch held steady at $2–$2.25 in Baltimore, the pointed type bringing a premium in that market. Barrel crates of Alabama and Louisiana Flat Dutch sold generally at $5–$6, but in eastern consuming centers South Carolina Wakefields weakened to a range of $3.25–$3.50. Texas flat type maintained the high level of $120–$125 per ton in St. Louis. Crates of California Winnigstadt jobbed at $3–$4.50 in the East.

POTATO SHIPMENTS HEAVY DURING WEEK.

Potatoes.—Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes in double-head barrels sold in a few eastern markets at $13–$15 during the week and closed in Philadelphia at $14–$14.50. Shipments during March from that State were only 37 cars compared with 257 to April 1, in 1922. Best sacked Round Whites from all sections ranged $1.65–$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Northern and western stock sold at $1.35–$1.50 in mid-western markets. Northern sacked Round Whites declined 15¢–20¢ in Chicago to a close of $1.25–$1.40. Idaho Russets advanced 15¢, ranging $2–$2.15. Prices at shipping points in Maine, New York, and Michigan declined 10¢–15¢ but were firm in other northern and western producing sections. Shipments of old stock increased about 700 cars. The heaviest gains were from Idaho, Colorado, and Wisconsin. The week's total movement was 5,153 cars.

Apples.—The supply of apples was moderate in most large markets and liberal in Boston, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Shipments decreased slowly. About 900 cars moved from all sections. During the season to March 31 there were shipped 105,146 cars. nearly three-fifths of these being from barrel shipping States. New York Baldwins advanced in several leading markets, ranging $5.50–$6 per barrel, mostly $5.75–$6. Greenings sold higher also at $6–$6.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were firm at $2.50–$3 per box.

Other fruits and vegetables.—California *asparagus* weakened in leading markets to a range of $8–$10 per crate. Florida *string beans* were generally steady to firm at $3.50–$5.50 per bushel hamper. California *cauliflower* declined slightly in New York and Boston but was steady to strong in other markets at $2–$2.75 per crate. Shipments decreased to 104 cars. Florida *celery* held generally steady at $2.25–$3 per crate in city markets. Golden Self-blanching ruled $1.50 f. o. b. shipping points and New French Strain ranged $1.25–$1.40. Shipments from Florida filled 492 cars. The California movement is nearly over. Golden Heart stock from that State held at $6–$7 per crate.

California Iceberg *lettuce* sold firm at $2.50–$3 per crate. Shipments are slightly below recent volume. Texas yellow Bermuda *onions* Nos. 1 and 2 were slow and dull in Philadelphia at $2.50 per standard crate. Middle western Yellow and Red Globes sold at $3.50–$4.50 per 100-pound sack and Eastern yellow stock at $2.75–$4.75. Shipments were 210 cars, 4 of which were from Texas. Texas Savoy *spinach* sold slightly higher at 90¢–$1.25 per bushel basket. South Carolina and Virginia spinach ranged $1.50–$2.50 per barrel. Shipments increased slightly to 300 cars.

Louisiana Klondike *strawberries* met a moderate demand in Pittsburgh and the Middle West, at $5–$6 per 24-pint crate. Florida Klondikes and Missionarys were weaker in eastern cities at 45¢–50¢ per quart. Shipments increased to 105 cars and were heavier than for the corresponding week last year. Eastern *sweet potatoes*, yellow varieties, advanced 10¢–25¢ in leading markets and sold at 75¢–$1.25 per bushel hamper. Georgia and South Carolina Porto Ricans brought $1–$1.25 in mid-western markets.

List of Market News Field Stations.

Recent cold weather has delayed the opening of temporary field stations of the market news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in southern producing sections, many crops having been set back considerably by low temperatures in March. The present schedule calls for the opening of one new station about April 5 and another the third week of April.

The office at Rochester, N. Y., which has been issuing market reports on apples, potatoes, and cabbage, closed on March 31 and will not be reopened until next fall. The temporary field station on lettuce at El Centro, Calif., was closed on the same date.

The market news stations still in operation in producing districts and those soon to be opened are listed below. Persons interested in securing market reports on the commodities indicated can request them from the nearest office:

Location of field station.	Commodity.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
Waupaca, Wis.[1]	Potatoes	Sept. 12	Apr. 14
Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	Sept. 19	Apr. 14
Grand Rapids, Mich.[1]	do	Oct. 17	May 1
Greeley, Colo	do	Dec. 4	Apr. 14
Sanford, Fla	Celery	Jan. 22	Apr. 28
Hammond, La	Strawberries	Mar. 28	May 10
Laredo, Tex.[1]	Onions	Apr. 5	May 12
Hastings, Fla	Potatoes	Apr. 15	May 25

[1] State Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Periodical reports on apples, cabbage, celery, onions, spinach, strawberries, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes can be secured from Washington. Miscellaneous market reports are available at the permanent offices in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, and Los Angeles. The Washington office also issues weekly market reports on peanuts, and both Washington and Kansas City issue semimonthly reports on honey and beeswax.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Commodity for the Week March 27—April 2, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for April 2, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified in Commodity Headings.

Potatoes.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Mar. 27–Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 20–26, 1923.	Mar. 28–Apr. 3, 1922.	Jan. 1–Apr. 2, 1923.	Jan. 1–Apr. 3, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 26, 1923.	Apr. 3, 1922.
New York	423	375	350	4,312	4,294	$1.85–1.95	$1.85–2.00	$2.00–2.05
Boston	227	203	146	2,475	2,200	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.10	1.75–1.95
Philadelphia	148	174	162	1,375	1,279	1.65–1.90	1.85–1.90	2.00–2.10
Baltimore	15	14	48	210	[1] 257	1.65–1.90	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.15
Pittsburgh	212	195	147	1,450	1,553	1.65	1.75	1.85–1.90
Cincinnati	120	91	84	767	692	1.40–1.50	1.35–1.50	1.85–1.90
Chicago	466	458	411	4,437	3,950	[2] 1.25–1.40	[2] 1.25–1.30	[2] 1.50–1.65
St. Louis	131	141	134	1,188	1,272	[3] 1.50	[3] 1.50–1.60	2.00
Kansas City	158	218	201	2,377	2,123	[3] 1.35	[3] 1.20–1.25	[3] 1.60

Sweet Potatoes.

Prices quoted on New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties, per bushel hamper.

New York	49	46	21	770	383	$0.75–1.25	$0.75–1.00	$2.25–2.50
Boston	11	23	10	161	116	.85–1.00	.75– .85	2.00
Philadelphia	12	11	10	114	156	.60– .70	.60– .75	1.65–1.85
Baltimore	6	6	4	126	[1] 40	.75	.50– .60	1.50–1.65
Pittsburgh	32	29	21	460	343	1.00	.50– .85	1.80–1.90
Cincinnati	8	10	16	131	136	[4] 1.90–1.10	[4] 1.90–1.00	[4] 1.10–1.15
Chicago	33	22	24	428	330	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.10–1.25	[4] 1.25–1.30
St. Louis	11	8	8	108	62	[4] 1.00	[4] .95	[4] 1.15–1.20
Kansas City	8	2	10	70	62	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.10–1.25

Cabbage.

[Prices quoted on Florida Pointed Type, per 1½-bushel hamper.]

New York	91	173	111	1,041	1,007	$1.75–2.00	$2.75–3.00	$1.00– 1.25
Boston	16	40	44	345	383	[5] 5.00	[5] 4.25–4.50	[5] 2.00– 2.50
Philadelphia	22	47	56	610	746	2.00–2.25	2.75–3.00	1.50– 1.75
Baltimore	29	27	35	359	[1] 241	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.00	1.25– 1.50
Pittsburgh	27	27	35	330	465	[6] 100–110	[6] 90–110	[6] 50.00
Cincinnati	17	9	20	161	248	[6] 110	[6] 100	[6] 40–45.00
Chicago	65	39	79	734	937	[5] 5.50–6.00	[5] 5.75–6.00	[7] 2.25
St. Louis	17	21	47	384	624	[6] 120–125	[6] 100–110	[6] 40.00
Kansas City	11	5	9	210	191	[7] 6.00	[7] 6.00	[7] 2.00 –2.25

Onions.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Globes, per 100-pound sack.]

New York	39	151	107	1,629	949	$3.75–4.00	$3.50–3.75	$11.00–12.50
Boston	25	24	12	378	256	3.50–4.00	4.50–4.75	12.00
Philadelphia	27	39	24	461	311	4.00	4.40	11.50
Baltimore	9	12	4	138	[1] 43	3.00–3.25	3.50–3.75	9.50–10.00
Pittsburgh	17	30	16	310	233	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.50	10.50–11.00
Cincinnati	2	4	1	79	60	4.75–5.00	4.75–5.00	11.00
Chicago	52	57	21	496	390	3.50–3.75	[8] 3.25–3.50	10.00
St. Louis	23	6	4	197	109	[8] 4.50	[8] 5.00	[8] 10.00
Kansas City	15	12	23	201	175	[8] 4.00–4.50	[8] 4.00–4.50	[8] 10.50–11.00

Apples.

[Prices quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches, per barrel.]

New York	82	116	51	2,001	991	$5.75–6.00	$5.00–5.25	$7.50–8.00
Boston	16	19	15	154	114	6.00	6.00–6.25	8.00–8.25
Philadelphia	29	34	25	434	291	5.25–5.50	5.50	7.50–8.00
Baltimore	12	12	8	158	[1] 68	5.75	5.50–5.75	7.00
Pittsburgh	56	97	44	957	561	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	7.00–7.50
Cincinnati	12	18	19	229	190	5.50–5.75	5.50	8.00–8.25
Chicago	29	28	7	417	160	6.00	5.50–6.00	7.50–8.00
St. Louis	10	7	8	115	44	[9] 6.00–6.50	[9] 6.00–6.25	.....
Kansas City	9	5	0	41	4	[10] 6.00–6.50	[10] 6.00–6.50	.....

Apples.

[Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, per box.]

New York	125	135	107	1,880	1,682	$2.75–3.00	$2.25–2.75	$3.50–3.75
Boston	30	32	11	369	176	2.25–2.75	2.25–2.75	.....
Philadelphia	24	41	31	504	419	2.50–2.85	2.10–2.50	3.00–3.50
Baltimore	22	12	11	234	94	2.50–2.75	2.40–3.00	2.50–3.00
Pittsburgh	36	27	20	484	284	2.50–2.75	2.35–2.50	3.00–3.25
Chicago	135	79	21	523	495	2.50–2.65	2.50–2.65	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	24	18	8	129	186	[11] 2.60–2.85	[11] 2.50	.....
Kansas City	10	8	11	42	152	2.75	2.50–2.75	3.50–3.75

Strawberries.

[Prices quoted on Florida Klondikes and Missionarys per quart.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Mar. 27–Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 20–26, 1923.	Mar. 28–Apr. 3, 1922.	Jan. 1–Apr. 2, 1923.	Jan. 1–Apr. 3, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 26, 1923.	Apr. 3, 1922.
New York	32	.....	24	32	38	$0.45–0.50	$0.60–0.65	$0.55–0.60
Boston	4	.....	3	4	9	.40– .60	.60– .75	.50– .55
Philadelphia	9	.....	5	9	7	.25– .35	.40– .65	.50
Baltimore	1	.....	0	1	0	.50– .55	.35– .65	.55– .60
Pittsburgh	3	.....	6	3	6	[12] 5.75–6.00	[12] 4.50–5.00	[12] 5.50–6.00
Cincinnati	4	.....	6	4	6	.45– .50	.40	.40
Chicago	11	.....	11	11	16	[12] 5.00–5.50	[12] 3.50–4.00	[12] 5.00–5.50
St. Louis	4	.....	1	4	1	[12] 5.00–5.25	.40– .50	.40
Kansas City	2	.....	1	2	1	[12] 6.00	[12] 4.50	[12] 5.50

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[5] Texas, barrels.
[6] Texas bulk per ton.
[7] Texas per 100 pounds.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Missouri Willows.
[10] Midwestern Jonathans.
[11] Auction sales.
[12] Louisiana 24-pint crate.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

April 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 26, 1923.	Apr. 3, 1922.
Potatoes	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100 lbs. sacked.	$1.05–1.10	$1.10–1.25	$1.42–1.47
	Waupaca, Wis	do	1.05–1.15	1.05–1.15	1.40
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	1.00–1.15	1.00–1.10	1.25–1.30
	Greeley, Colo	do	[1] .60– .65	[1] .60	[1] .80
	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	1.10–1.25	1.10–1.25	.....
Celery	Sanford, Fla	Crate	1.25–1.50	1.35–1.60	3.25–3.50
Strawberries	Hammond, La	24-pint crate	4.00–4.70	.....	3.50–4.00

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Spring Cabbage Shipments Below Last Season.

Spring cabbage was rolling at the rate of 40 cars per day in the latter part of March, with most supplies coming from Florida and Texas but with increasing shipments from Alabama and South Carolina. Total shipments have been only one-third as heavy as last season's and 30% less than the spring movement of 1921.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of March 25-31, and Season to March 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 25–31, 1923.	Mar. 18–24, 1923.	Mar. 26–Apr. 1, 1922.	This season to Mar. 31.	Last season to Apr. 1.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	428	462	260	44,384	54,880	56,294
Barrel areas	475	558	312	60,762	30,414	32,078
Cabbage:						
1922 crop	53	90	16	40,420	30,976	31,006
1923 crop	519	362	949	2,550	6,670	.....
Cauliflower	104	198	287	4,190	4,091	4,335
Celery:						
1922 crop	6	23	25	14,443	11,620	11,640
1923 crop	492	510	347	4,332	3,351	.....
Lettuce	756	799	787	12,743	9,854	21,988
Onions:						
1922 crop	206	317	66	28,845	20,757	20,767
1923 crop	4	11	113	21	123	.....
Potatoes:						
Sweet	431	329	348	19,379	17,412	19,291
White 1922 crop	5,153	4,447	4,373	211,669	205,571	238,288
White 1923 crop	18	13	156	37	257	.....
Spinach	300	274	287	4,342	3,128	4,654
Strawberries	105	40	93	994	366	18,738
Tomatoes	523	681	731	3,323	3,377	26,372
Vegetables, mixed	400	398	352	4,477	3,784	19,706
Total	9,973	9,512	9,502	.....	.....	.....

Sharp Advance in Idaho Potato Prices.

Responding to the general price advances throughout the late potato States, the market for white potatoes at Idaho Falls, Idaho, became very active during March. According to reports from the temporary office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in that district, Rurals advanced from 20¢ to as high as 70¢ per 100 lbs. and Russets from 40¢ to a range of $1–$1.25 in wagon lots, cash to growers. This has placed the market on a fairly profitable basis for those growers who still have stocks for sale.

Along with the upward trend of prices weekly shipments from Idaho increased during March as follows: For week ending March 10, 248 cars were forwarded; March 17, 424 cars; March 24, 487 cars; and March 31, 655 cars. The weekly movement is now running considerably ahead of last season's.

ORIGINAL SURPLUS MATERIALLY REDUCED.

Large quantities of potatoes have been wasted and fed to live stock, thus materially reducing the original surplus. Moreover, many growers have about cleaned up their supplies and consequently are not realizing the benefit of the sharp advance in prices. Some growers, however, have been reluctant to sell on the rising market but have been busy sorting up their stocks, and as soon as the market reaches what they consider the top the shipments probably will increase further.

During the latter part of March wire orders were coming in steadily and a large proportion of the shipments were sold "f. o. b. cash track." Consignments have been eliminated almost entirely as a result of the better demand for loaded cars on a "cash track" basis. The distribution of shipments has widened considerably, and Idaho potatoes are now finding their way in appreciable volume to points along the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Florida. Idaho shipments to the end of March were about 10,915 cars, compared with 11,530 to the corresponding date last year.

Various dealers estimate around 4,500 cars available for shipment out of Idaho after April 1. The actual movement will depend upon future markets and the available supply of cars. It is generally predicted that the shipping season will be extended well into June. About 3,000 cars were marketed after March last year.

Farmers in the early potato districts of the State, around Nampa and Caldwell, are preparing to plant next season's crop in a short time. From present indications it is estimated that only about 75% of last year's acreage will be planted in the early sections. Farmers all over the State will soon be busy with spring work, and this doubtless will affect to some extent the movement of potatoes after the middle of April.

Louisiana Strawberries Delayed by Cold Weather.

Cold weather has delayed considerably the general movement of strawberries from the Hammond district of Louisiana, according to reports from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed in that territory. The general movement was expected to be under way about March 1, but the frost and cool weather during the third week of February delayed the crop about three weeks and another heavy frost on March 17 retarded the movement two weeks more. This latter frost was very similar to the one which occurred the second week of March, 1922, and which delayed last season's movement until March 25.

The acreage in the Hammond section was increased about 25% over last season, the estimated total being 14,500 acres, more than half of which is at Independence and Hammond. Up until the last cold weather prospects were bright for an early and heavy movement of berries, but it is now believed that the crop has been damaged at least 25% and that the possible car-lot shipments have been reduced proportionately. Total movement, therefore, may be around 1,600 cars, the same as last year. It was reported that 108 cars had been marketed by March 31, compared with 83 cars by the same date last season, and that shipments would not be heavy until the first week of April. Present indications are that the height of the strawberry movement from Louisiana will occur about the middle of April.

The cold wave of March 19, which was expected to cause heavy damage, did no appreciable harm, for the weather remained cloudy and a wind was blowing, thus preventing frost although the temperature was slightly lower than that reached the preceding week.

Some fields have been damaged more than others, depending largely on the condition of the plants. In fields where the foliage was heavy very little harm resulted, but in fields where the berries were not protected the loss was rather heavy. Rains following the cold weather were beneficial to the plants and they appear to be growing rapidly and putting on a heavy blossom.

The demand for berries in the Hammond district exceeds the supply, and the two cars loaded on March 21 and 22 sold on track at $4 per 24-pint crate.

Potatoes Active at Aroostook County Points.

The Aroostook County, Me., potato deal became really active for the first time this season on March 12, and since that date prices to growers and for "carloads delivered" have advanced steadily. The last market report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative at Presque Isle was issued on March 9. At that time the market was strong, growers receiving generally $1.50 per barrel measure for Green Mountains.

Since the last week of February weather conditions have made hauling difficult, and sufficient cars have not been available to supply the demand, although the daily shipments from Maine have been fairly heavy. This condition, combined with a good wire inquiry from important markets like New York City and Philadelphia, tended to strengthen the market at shipping points.

Unofficial reports from Aroostook County, secured by a representative of the department in Boston since the closing of the Presque Isle office, indicate that the price to growers for Green Mountains had advanced to a range of $2.25–$2.50 per barrel by March 21. Many farmers and shippers were holding for higher prices, and the buying and selling of stocks among dealers in Aroostook County tended to make a strong market. The delivered sales made by shippers are at the rate of about $1.55–$1.60 per 100 pounds for bulk Green Mountains when the freight rate is deducted. Spaulding Rose were selling about 10¢ per barrel less than Green Mountains.

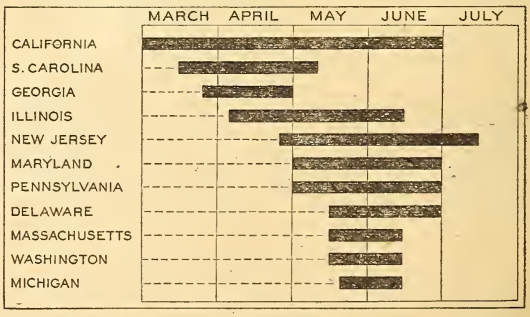
Another strengthening factor is the realization by local dealers that the stocks of potatoes in Aroostook County are getting low. Shippers have been figuring that Maine would market 20,000 carloads this season and 19,118 cars had been moved by March 31. The Maine grower has a tendency to hold his potatoes on an advancing market and is doing so now. With stocks running low he believes that the present price gain will not be lost.

It is reported that many Aroostook County potato growers will not be able to get all the fertilizer they need, or perhaps none at all, because of financial difficulties, and consequently potatoes which ordinarily would be held for seed may be shipped. If so, the total movement may be increased to some extent.

Prices in the city markets have advanced steadily, and by the third week of March bulk shipments of Maine Green Mountains were selling for $2–$2.10 per 100 pounds in Boston, $2 in Philadelphia, and $2.20–$2.40 in New York.

Usual Shipping Season for Asparagus in Leading States.

First express shipments of California asparagus have already arrived in city markets and car lots from that and other States are due in the near future. The season for fresh asparagus is comparatively short, extending from March until June or July. Most of



the California crop goes to canneries, thus making New Jersey the heaviest shipper of fresh asparagus. The usual shipping season in each of the leading States is shown in the above chart. An article on asparagus marketing was published on page 231 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for March 17.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Continued Generally Firm.

The hay market continued generally firm during the week ending March 31, notwithstanding the fact that this is the time of year when weaker markets are usually expected. The weather remained unseasonably cold over the northern half of the United States and the demand at the markets in that section continued fairly active with receipts light.

An increased movement was reported from the central western markets, and in a few instances the supply exceeded the demand and resulted in price declines. The southern demand was more active and prices reported ranged from unchanged to $2 per ton higher. Comparative receipts at the principal markets are shown in the following table:

City.	Mar. 26–31, 1923.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1923.	Jan. 1–Apr. 1, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	79	146	66	1,132	.....
New York	164	135	70	1,919	1,794
Philadelphia	51	51	142	838	.....
Pittsburgh	130	133	128	1,624	1,817
Cincinnati	212	128	80	1,835	1,646
Chicago	273	159	157	2,815	2,932
Minneapolis-St. Paul	77	120	148	1,592	1,658
St. Louis	176	104	.....	2,221	.....
Omaha	207	149	.....	1,887	.....
Kansas City	569	554	555	6,557	6,279
Los Angeles	107	135	200	1,822	1,791

Timothy.—An improved demand, together with light receipts, advanced timothy prices at Boston about $1 per ton. Boston prices have been relatively lower than those at the surrounding markets, and these markets have been getting hay which formerly went to Boston. Small lots of Canadian hay were being offered in the local markets.

The New York market was very irregular. Choice grades were scarce, but inferior grades, especially of clover, were hard to sell. A few cars of No. 1 timothy sold in Brooklyn as high as $29 per ton, but the bulk of sales were around $28, while in Manhattan it was difficult to sell No. 1 hay at higher than $27 per ton. Other eastern markets, including Baltimore and Philadelphia, were practically unchanged. Receipts were light, but were about equal to the limited demand.

Richmond reported that offerings from Ohio and Michigan were increasing and that considerable consigned hay was en route to that market. Receipts in most of the southern markets were scarcely sufficient to take care of the daily requirements. Offerings from the western markets were light, but indications were that they would be larger within a week or 10 days. Quite a few orders remain unfilled, as shippers claimed that they were unable to obtain cars.

Receipts increased materially in most of the central western markets. Arrivals at Cincinnati were almost twice as large as during the previous week. This, together with a slight slackening of the demand, resulted in price declines of about 50c per ton for timothy and $1.50–$2 per ton for clover and heavy mixed. Invoices received indicate that receipts will probably continue fairly large during the next week.

ST. LOUIS ABSORBED INCREASED RECEIPTS.

Prices were steady to strong at St. Louis and the increased receipts were readily absorbed by a good demand for all kinds of hay. Quotations at Chicago were unchanged. Receipts were materially larger than recently but were not in excess of the current demand. Advices of country loadings had not increased to any material extent and receivers were not expecting a heavier movement until after corn planting. Prices for low-grade clover mixed hay were improved toward the last of the week, caused largely by the activities of an out-of-town buyer. Grassy mixed hay was a drag on the market and some sold as low as $10 per ton. Lower grades of all kinds, however, still sold at fairly wide discounts under the better grades.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa hay at Kansas City continued of good volume. Much of the hay, however, was heavy baled western hay moving principally from Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and surrounding States. The outlet for alfalfa hay from Kansas City during the week was principally to the South, but since the trade in this territory prefers the smaller bales the prices paid for the larger baled hay were at a material discount under other kinds. There was a good feeding demand from the Central States which have recently been buying more hay at this market. Alfalfa prices continued fairly steady at Memphis, but the price ranges between the various grades have been narrowed. Practically all the buying was for immediate needs only. Prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton on No. 1 alfalfa at Omaha because of the light receipts and a fair demand for dairy hay. Lower grades of alfalfa were in poor demand and prices for them were not changed. Los Angeles reported very firm prices, although receipts were of fair volume.

Prairie.—Prairie hay prices were generally firm but unchanged. Best grades sold some higher at Omaha but other markets reported practically no changes. Very light receipts throughout the week enabled dealers at Minneapolis and St. Paul to clean up all offerings so that the outlook was more promising. The late spring and diminishing supplies in surrounding territory indicated a continued strong market during the next week or 10 days. Dealers reported that most of the marketable surplus will be consumed by the time the next crop is available. Prairie at Kansas City met with an active demand from large commercial buyers and from various feeding points. Nebraska dealers who are usually shippers bought hay in the Kansas City market during the week.

Sagging Tendency of Prices Affects Feed Demand.

The mill feed markets were only moderately active during the week ending March 31. Reports from the interior were to the effect that feeders and dairymen bought only small quantities and curtailed their purchases to their immediate needs in anticipation of early pasturage. This and the fact that the sagging tendency of prices continued resulted in a demand from the country trade generally considered below normal for this season of the year.

Production of feeds and stocks of feed at mills were in most cases in excess of the demand. Interior stocks, especially of the high-protein feeds, were considered by the trade to be about normal; wheat feed supplies, however, were thought to be rather light.

Quotations with few exceptions were lower than they were during the previous week, and discounts between transit and deferred shipment prices widened. Receipts were generally ample and the movement fair.

DEFERRED SHIPMENTS IN POOR DEMAND.

Wheat mill feeds.—There was very little demand for deferred shipment wheat feeds despite the fact that the discounts offered were unusually large. For example, June shipment bran sold at $7 per ton below transit shipment prices, yet few sales for future shipment were reported made to interior dealers. Attractive concessions were also made to place April and May shipment offerings, and considerable pressure was noted from both the Northwest and the Southwest to effect sales. There was comparatively little unsold feed in transit, and prices for transit stuff held fairly firm. Reports from the Northwest indicated that milling operations had increased to a marked extent, which led jobbers to accept bids of 50¢ per ton under the quotable market. Southwestern markets, which for some time have not been competing for business, quoted futures at slightly below northwestern prices. A flurry in March shipment bran was caused by a few mills which were unable to fill their March contracts, entering the market in order to cover their sales.

Northeastern and southeastern markets were narrow and sluggish, and Pacific coast markets reported a falling off in the demand. The offerings of heavy wheat feeds were liberal at slightly lower prices. The lack of export demand caused second clears to be quoted at $1.50 per ton under reddog in northwestern markets, which was an unusual situation. Middlings held comparatively steady and were not offered so freely as bran in the Northeast. There was a better inquiry for this feed than for bran. Similar conditions prevailed in the Southwest where shorts developed a firmer tone because of heavier buying for pig feeding requirements. Receipts were fair and shipments improved.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Quotations for cottonseed cake and meal were irregular but showed a gradually lower tendency. Resellers in distributing sections accepted bids under the market because of the light demand. The Southwestern States were good buyers, and a fairly active feeding demand prevailed in the territory surrounding Kansas City. In the Southeastern States the inquiry was not so good. Many farmers who heretofore have been accus-

tomed to buy the raw material and mix their own fertilizers were reported as buying the manufactured goods. The export inquiry was light and stocks at mills and in the interior were good. Hulls met with a good local demand. The movement was fair.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal offerings continued to be in excess of the demand. The heaviness of all important markets was responsible for the further declines. New low records for the season were established when a few sales of 34% meal were made on the basis of $41 f. o. b. Buffalo, and 31% meal was under pressure and quoted at $39 in that market. Most mills operated at or near capacity. The tendency of buyers appeared to be to hold off in anticipation of further declines because of the nearness of the period of light consumption of this feed. Shipments on old contracts were good. Stocks both at mills and in the interior were considered by the trade to be rather large.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was lowered by principal producers $2 per ton on March 29 in order to stimulate the demand for future shipment. Near-by shipment met with a fairly good inquiry, but offerings in most markets exceeded requirements, which resulted in an easier undertone. Production and stocks were good. Interior supplies were quite ample in practically all sections. Gluten meal quotations were unchanged and offerings for immediate shipment good. The demand for gluten feeds for deferred shipment was light in spite of the guaranty against shippers' price reductions, if any. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—A more optimistic feeling among owners and manufacturers because of higher corn quotations resulted in hominy feed being held at firm prices. Offerings by mills and resellers appeared larger than they actually were because the interior demand was unusually light. Production and stocks were fair. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal prices were unchanged in the principal markets. The demand for immediate shipment, although scattered, showed improvement. Offerings continued liberal, and while few sacrifice sales were noted mills appeared anxious to obtain business at steady prices. The market lacked activity. Southeastern markets offered a fairly good outlet. Mixed-feed manufacturers bought lightly. Stocks and the movement were fair.

Large Percentage of Alfalfa Has Been Marketed.

The movement of hay during the past three months has been about normal, with but few exceptions, according to a survey just completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 65% of the marketable surplus of timothy was reported marketed up to March 15. This was about 10% less than the proportion marketed to March 15 last year, but because of the increased production this year a larger volume of timothy has been marketed this season than during the corresponding period last year, and a larger volume yet remains to be marketed. The movement has been especially light from Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, where approximately 50% of the hay remains to be marketed. The heaviest movement has been from Missouri, Illinois, and Minnesota, where about 75% of the marketable surplus had been shipped out to March 15.

About 85% of the alfalfa has been shipped out, which, considering the light production, leaves only a small volume yet to be sold. The bulk of the unsold supplies are in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Missouri, while a good part of the hay that has been sold has been

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, March 31, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$26.50	$27.00	$23.00	$21.50	$22.00	$23.00	$27.00	$26.50	$26.50	$27.00	$24.50	$19.50	$22.50	$23.00	$16.50	$22.50		$18.75		
No. 2 timothy	23.50	26.50	21.00	18.50	20.00	22.00	26.00	24.50		23.50	23.00	18.50	21.00	19.00	15.50	18.00		17.00		
No. 1 light clover mixed		25.00	21.50	19.00	19.50	23.00	26.00		26.00			18.00		20.00	15.00	20.00		18.00		
No. 1 medium clover mixed			20.50			21.50								17.00	14.00					
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	23.50		19.50	18.00		24.00	25.00	25.50			17.00						17.00		
No. 1 clover				18.00	17.00	21.00						16.50		[3] 16.00	[3] 15.00	19.50		15.75		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.00	35.00		34.00	30.00	30.00	25.50		[3] 23.00	[3] 21.00	30.00	$20.73	25.00	$22.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa						22.00	33.00			29.00	28.50	22.00		[3] 20.00	[3] 19.00		18.75	22.75	20.90	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa						21.00	26.00			26.50	27.00	18.00		[3] 17.00	[3] 15.00	18.00	17.25	19.50		16.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland														[3] 17.00	15.50		16.50	15.00		
No. 2 upland														[3] 15.00	14.50		14.50	13.75		
No. 1 midland														[3] 12.00	12.00	19.50	16.00			
Grain:																				
No. 1 wheat																				17.00
No. 1 oat																			25.00	18.00
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.50		16.00	14.00	13.50	11.50	15.00							10.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	7.50		
No. 1 oat	14.50		16.00	14.00	14.50		15.00							11.00	7.50		9.25	7.50		
No. 1 rye (straight)	33.50	30.00	27.00		26.50															
No. 1 rye (tangled)				[3] 14.00										12.00	7.50					
Feed (bagged).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	36.50	36.00	35.50	34.50	35.00	36.00	38.50		39.75			34.50	32.00	30.25	27.75					
Soft winter		36.50		36.50	37.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	39.75		33.00	34.50	35.25			31.50		28.00	38.00	35.00
Hard winter	38.00	37.50	37.00	34.50		36.00	38.50		39.75	36.00	32.00	34.50	34.75			29.50	28.50	28.00		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.75	35.50	35.00	33.50	34.75	36.00	39.00		40.50			34.50	32.00	30.00	27.50					
Soft winter		38.50	38.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	41.00	42.50	41.50			37.50	38.00					31.00		45.00
Hard winter				38.50			39.00					37.50	37.00			32.00	32.50	31.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts							40.00		39.75	38.00	33.00		37.00				29.50	29.50		35.00
Wheat millrun	36.75		35.50				39.00											30.00		34.00
Rye middlings				33.00		35.00							30.50		26.50	26.00				
High-protein meals:																				
Linseed (31%)	44.50	45.50	43.25	45.00					54.00			46.50	39.00	43.00	41.50		46.00	47.50		52.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.00	51.25	50.75	48.50	50.25					47.00	42.50	46.00	48.50	47.25			51.25	50.50	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	47.75	47.25	44.75	46.75	46.50	41.00	43.00	43.00	45.00	38.50	43.00	44.75	44.25						
Peanut (43%)									42.00											
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	35.00				34.00				38.00	30.00	27.50	31.00		27.50			24.50	25.00	30.00	47.00
Gluten feed	47.80	47.15	46.75	44.55	47.00				52.00			43.55	44.55	40.65						
White hominy feed	35.25	34.75	34.25		34.50	33.00	38.00		38.00			32.50	32.00	29.50		30.00	28.00			
Yellow hominy feed	34.75	34.00	33.25		34.00	33.00	37.75					32.50	32.00	28.50		29.00	28.00			
Ground barley																			[4] 41.00	
Dried beet pulp			43.00	47.00	48.00			47.00	48.00			47.50							44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

shipped from Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico. The movement of prairie has been much larger than last year, slightly over 80% having been marketed, compared with about 65% to March 15, 1922.

The accompanying table shows by percentages the movement of hay in the various States and compares the amount marketed to March 15 with that marketed to the corresponding time last year.

Weather apparently has been an important marketing factor during the past three months. The open winter in the Central West caused bad road conditions, which, together with a scarcity of cars, retarded the movement of hay from that territory. The light movement in New York and New England was caused largely by the severe wintry weather which prevailed in that section during a good part of the winter. This also increased the shipments of hay to this section from surplus-producing States farther west, including Ohio and Indiana. Mild weather extending over a large area in the Southwest favored marketing, and a larger percentage of hay has been marketed in the States in this area than in other sections.

The general demand since the first of the year has been about normal, but large local supplies in the Southern States cut down the demand for timothy from the distributing markets which usually supply that section. High freight rates continued to restrict the movement of hay, especially from the far Western States.

TIMOTHY PRICES BELOW 1922 FIGURES.

Timothy prices at the principal markets are, on the average, about $1.50 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year. The price trend for the crop year, however, has been upward. At the beginning of the season, September 15, 1922, the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets was $20.75 per ton. On December 15 it had advanced to $21.25 and on March 15, 1923, to $22.50, an advance of $1.75 per ton for the crop year to date.

Alfalfa prices are now on practically the same level as at the corresponding time last year. The average price of No. 1 alfalfa at the principal markets March 15 was about $23.25 per ton. This is an advance of $2.50 per ton from the price level of September 15, 1922.

Prairie prices are about $1 per ton above last year's prices. The average price of No. 1 prairie on March 15 was about $16 per ton, which was an advance of about $2.50 per ton since September 15, 1922.

Stocks in dealers' hands in consuming territories are about normal to slightly below. Buying throughout the season has been for current needs only and practically no orders for future shipments are reported.

Movement of 1922 Hay Crop, with Comparisons.

Timothy.

	Percentage marketed to—			
	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 15, 1922.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Illinois	25	40	70	70
Indiana	15	40	65	70
Michigan	7	20	50	75
Minnesota	15	35	75	80
Missouri	30	55	75	70
New York	5	30	55	65
Ohio	15	40	65	75
Wisconsin	15	30	50	75

Alfalfa.

Arizona	60	75	85	90
California	75	80	85	95
Colorado	20	55	80	70
Idaho	10	55	75	65
Kansas	30	70	90	80
Missouri	35	60	80	75
Nebraska	15	60	90	75
New Mexico	55	75	90	85
Utah	10	65	80	.....
Wyoming	10	50	85	.....

Prairie.

Kansas	20	50	80	65
Minnesota	20	50	80	75
Missouri	20	45	80	60
Nebraska	10	50	80	70
Oklahoma	30	60	80	55
Texas	30	60	90	75

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending April 3, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Club Wheats. By J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge, and John H. Martin, Agronomist, Western Wheat Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 18, figs. 12. January, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1303.**)

Dispersion of the Boll Weevil in 1922. By F. F. Bondy, R. C. Gaines, W. B. Williams, and M. T. Young, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 6, figs. 1. April, 1923. (**Department Circular 266.**) Price, 5 cents.

Duck Raising. By Alfred R. Lee, Poultryman, and Sheppard Haynes, Junior Poultryman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 15. Revised January, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 697.**)

The Durum Wheats. By J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge, and John H. Martin, Agronomist, Western Wheat Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 16, figs. 5. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1304.**)

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23. No. 4. January 27, 1923. Contents: Two Important New Types of Citrous Hybrids for the Home Garden—Citrangequats and Limequats. (G–270.) By Walter T. Swingle and T. Ralph Robinson.—Production and Dispersal of Condia in the Philippine Sclerosporas of Maize. (G–271.) By William H. Weston, jr.—Mechanics of Inoculation with Sugar-Cane Mosaic by Insect Vectors. (G–272.) By E. W. Brandes.—Relation of Potato Skinspot to Powdery Scab. (G–273.) By Michael Shapovalov. Pp. 229–294, pls. 21, figs. 3. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 1. January, 1923. Pp. 1–54, figs. 11, charts 13. Price, 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Special articles: History of radio in relation to the work of the Weather Bureau. By E. B. Calvert.—Meteorological stations in high altitudes. By Sir F. Stupart.—Frequency distributions of daily and hourly amounts of rainfall at Galveston, Texas. By I. R. Tannehill.—Lowering of Kansas River channel at Topeka, Kansas. By S. D. Flora.—Snowfall and the run-off of the upper Rio Grande. By C. E. Linney.—Frankenfield on the spring floods of 1922. By A. J. Henry.—The Amazon River Flood. By Doctor Hagmann.—Frost fighting in the Pecos Valley. By C. Hallenbeck.—A climatological calendar for Columbia, Mo. By G. Reeder.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent free to cooperating meteorological services, universities and institutions of learning which offer courses of instruction in meteorology, and to a limited number of individuals and students interested in the science of meteorology who make application for the Review, addressed to the Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau and showing sufficient reasons why they should receive copies free of cost.

Potato Production in the South. By William Stuart, Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 40, figs. 22. Revised January, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1205.**)

Symptoms of Wheat Rosette Compared With Those Produced by Certain Insects. By Harold H. McKinney, Assistant Pathologist, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and Walter H. Larrimer, Scientific Assistant, Office of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 8, pls. 4. (Professional Paper.) March 22, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1137.**)

This bulletin deals with the disease previously designated take-all and so-called take-all, which occurs in Illinois and Indiana.

Seeds

Cold Weather Holds Up Sale of Seeds.

Spring sowing operations were delayed again by unseasonably cold weather in many sections of the country during the week ending March 31. Country merchants were chary about ordering seeds because of the belated season, but some of the larger seedsmen anticipate a rush of express shipments within a week or two. Prices have continued to ease up, but there seems to be little disposition on the part of seedsmen to reduce their prices materially, since stocks of most seeds are not burdensome. Imports and exports at Baltimore and New York were small.

Reviewing the situation for March, it may be said that throughout the month the demand was extremely disappointing, largely because of blustery weather. The spring rush that was expected the early part of the month did not occur, and there was little or no indication of a rush even at the close of the month. The seeds which generally were in best demand were sweet clover, white clover, timothy, and alfalfa. Declines during the month were noted for red. alsike, and crimson clover, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, golden, Siberian, and Hungarian millet, amber and orange sorgo, rape, hairy and common vetch, cowpeas, and buckwheat. In the case of most of these seeds the declines were only 5¢–15¢ per 100 pounds.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover seed prices declined 25¢–$1 per 100 pounds in several markets during the week ending March 31 and the trend continued to be downward. Alsike clover prices broke in a few markets. Crimson, white, and sweet clover prices were mostly unchanged although prices for the latter were not quite so firm as a week ago. Demand for alfalfa was fair and prices remained at the same level. Approximately 43,000 pounds of clover (kind not specified), subject to the seed importation act, arrived at Baltimore from Belgium.

Grasses.—Demand for timothy was better than that for any other kind of seed in a number of markets, and prices, although mostly unchanged, were firm. About 103,000 pounds of timothy seed was exported from New York to Germany and Denmark. Approximately 30,000 pounds of redtop was shipped to Holland and Germany, and 11,000 pounds of meadow fescue to Great Britain. About 6,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain. Demand for redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchard grass continued to be inactive and prices were weaker.

Miscellaneous.—In most markets there was little demand for millets, sorgos, and Sudan grass, but prices were the same as or a trifle lower than a week ago. Demand for vetches and rape was fair. About 35,000 pounds of vetch and 26,000 pounds of rape arrived at Baltimore and New York, respectively, from Germany.

White clover seed is produced in surplus quantities in only a few regions, though it is sown in almost every section of the United States. The main regions of production are in southeastern Wisconsin and southern Idaho. Some years considerable white clover seed is produced in the redtop section of southern Illinois and elsewhere. Its production is more or less sporadic and in a given year a surplus may be found in several States which ordinarily do not produce enough to satisfy their own requirements.

The annual farm value of cowpeas produced in the United States during recent years averages over $18,000,000.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, March 31, 1923.

For Best Grades of Seed Offered by Seedsmen, with Purity and Germination Tests Approximately as Indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, Mar. 31, 1923.	Average for United States, Apr. 1, 1922.	Average for United States, Apr. 2, 1921.	Average for United States, Apr. 3, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	Per ct.
Red clover	99.4	92	$20.50	$20.75	$22.00	$21.50	$20.00	$20.00	$19.85	$22.00	$20.50	$21.50	$22.50	$21.00	$21.00	$24.30	$20.05	$57.20	62
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.50	16.00	17.00	17.25	17.50	16.00	16.50	17.50	17.50	18.00	19.00	17.50	17.20	19.25	23.40	58.90	51
White clover	96.9	91	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	60.00	57.00	58.00	59.15	39.50	62.45	62.55	108
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	19.50	.....	20.00	.....	17.60	11.55	7.65	12.40	167
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.25	13.00	12.00	11.90	13.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	12.50	12.50	9.25	10.55	35.15	68
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.85	18.10	27.35	37.25	76
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	20.00	.....	21.25	19.25	20.00	20.50	19.50	19.50	20.00	19.00	19.80	19.00	19.00	41.25	75
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.10	7.30	7.35	7.75	7.15	7.10	6.75	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.30	7.05	6.80	13.80	79
Redtop	93.2	90	19.00	19.00	20.00	19.75	22.00	18.00	18.50	21.00	19.50	22.00	21.75	.....	20.05	24.35	15.10	19.85	101
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	25.00	26.00	26.00	25.50	29.00	24.00	25.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	.....	25.60	52.55	29.30	30.05	69
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	12.75	13.25	16.50	13.00	14.00	15.00	.....	13.70	18.40	15.15	25.75	69
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.75	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	20.95	29.25	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	.....	10.85	19.15	22.65	35.65	42
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	13.00	.....	12.30	11.35	16.25	29.60	64
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	4.50	3.75	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.75	.....	4.20	2.50	2.95	6.00	110
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.50	2.25	2.35	3.90	124
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.80	2.25	1.95	3.85	142
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	2.90	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.05	3.70	8.00	71
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.50	3.50	.....	2.75	3.25	.....	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.50	.....	3.05	4.35	7.10	13.50	37
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	3.65	3.50	5.00	.....	3.75	2.55	2.00	3.70	136
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.60	5.75	.....	.....	5.25	4.20	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.80	2.50	1.95	3.35	185
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.20	2.65	2.10	3.55	188
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.00	3.25	.....	2.95	2.25	1.85	3.05	124
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.65	2.15	2.75	.....	2.90	2.30	1.90	2.90	122
Sudan grass	.....	.....	14.50	16.00	15.00	15.00	13.50	13.00	13.00	14.00	13.50	13.50	15.00	.....	14.30	4.45	3.70	13.70	196
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.00	.....	7.25	7.50	8.00	7.15	7.00	7.50	7.00	8.50	.....	7.20	7.85	8.45	11.50	78
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	.....	17.70	13.80	13.30	29.70	94
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.30	7.40	10.25	80
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.40	5.55	4.30	5.95	102
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.50	.....	.....	4.20	4.50	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	4.45	3.95	5.10	9.95	70
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	4.50	3.90	4.50	5.75	4.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.35	3.85	5.85	9.25	69
Seed grains:			Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.		Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.70	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.50	1.70	.....	1.60	1.40	1.90	3.10	75
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	1.90	2.30	3.70	67
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.75	.80	.80	.95	.....	.75	.70	.75	1.30	82
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.80	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.05	1.05	1.35	2.10	70
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.45	2.05	2.45	71
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.35	1.70	2.00	80

Increased Acreage of Vegetable Seeds in Prospect.

The prospective commercial acreage of vegetable seeds in 1923 is larger in the aggregate than was planted in 1922. It will be remembered that the 1922 acreage and production were more nearly normal than in several years. Outstanding among the items for which an increased acreage is reported to be in prospect are: Dwarf snap beans, garden peas, sweet corn, beet, cabbage, carrot, kale, onion, radish, salsify, spinach, squash, and turnip seed. The production of some of these items, however, based on the average yield per acre for the past five years should not exceed that of last year.

The indications are that the acreage of lettuce, muskmelon, watermelon, and tomato seed will be less than last year. Since the 1922 production of these kinds was thought to be larger than the normal requirements a somewhat smaller production this year would not result in a shortage.

VEGETABLE SEED STOCKS NOT HEAVY.

Stocks of vegetable seeds generally are not heavy and bear a favorable relationship to the average annual commercial consumption. Moreover, there probably is less old vegetable seed in this country at this time than in several years. Several facts bear out this conclusion: Production in 1920 and 1921 was very low, thereby making it necessary to draw heavily on accumulated surpluses; production in 1922 was about normal; and imports during recent years, for the most part, have been only necessary supplements to domestic supplies.

In Table 1 accompanying this article the average annual acreage, production, imports, and commercial consumption of vegetable seeds since 1918 is shown. The commercial consumption consists of production plus imports and includes any exports that may have been made, figures for which are not available. With a yield per acre equal to the average of the past five years, on the acreage planned for, the production this year plus normal imports should compare favorably with the annual commercial consumption.

Imports during the past five years have comprised about 90% of the turnip and rutabaga, 65% of the spinach, 60% of the parsley, 55% of the kale, 35% of the cabbage, 20% of the beet and parsnip, 12½% of the radish, 10% of the onion, and practically all of the kohlrabi and cauliflower seed consumed commercially in this country. Import figures are not available as yet covering any period since the new tariff schedule became effective—September 22, 1922—and comparisons can not be made. The increase in duties represents a very small percentage of the average import valuation. Table 2 shows the average import value of seeds imported during the past three years and the import duty under the acts of 1913 and 1922.

Table 1.—Average Annual Acreage, Production, Imports, and Commercial Consumption of Vegetable Seeds, 1918–1922.

Kind of seed.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Imports.[1]	Commercial consumption.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beans, dwarf snap	39,000	500	19,500,000	.....	19,500,000
Beans, garden pole	6,800	640	4,352,000	.....	4,352,000
Beet, garden	1,300	780	1,014,000	251,891	1,265,891
Beet, mangel	250	860	215,000	.....	215,000
Cabbage	1,000	460	460,000	231,957	691,957
Carrot	1,800	470	846,000	40,104	886,104
Cauliflower	.....	.....	.....	12,371	12,371
Celery	110	360	39,600	506,821	546,421
Cucumber	3,600	170	612,000	.....	612,000
Kale	80	375	30,000	36,500	66,500
Kohlrabi	.....	.....	.....	15,538	15,538
Lettuce	2,000	320	640,000	.....	640,000
Muskmelon	1,800	140	252,000	.....	252,000
Watermelon	7,500	110	825,000	.....	825,000
Onion seed	3,700	320	1,184,000	80,000	1,264,000
Onion sets	3,700	9,200	34,040,000	.....	34,040,000
Parsley	130	575	74,750	111,904	186,654
Parsnip	170	670	113,900	31,930	145,830
Peas, garden	66,000	810	53,460,000	.....	53,460,000
Pepper	600	80	48,000	7,748	55,748
Pumpkin	1,300	110	143,000	.....	143,000
Radish	5,400	225	1,215,000	186,902	1,401,902
Salsify	80	390	31,200	.....	31,200
Spinach	1,200	410	492,000	948,838	1,440,838
Squash, summer	1,000	150	150,000	.....	150,000
Squash, winter	1,900	110	209,000	.....	209,000
Sweet corn	10,600	960	10,176,000	.....	10,176,000
Tomato	2,750	80	220,000	.....	220,000
Turnip and rutabaga	720	275	198,000	1,912,635	2,110,635

[1] Imports are average for four years 1918–1921.

Table 2.—Import Value of and Duty on Vegetable Seeds, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

Kind of seed.	Average value.[1]			Duty.	
	1920	1921	1922	Act of 1913.	Act of 1922.
	Per lb.	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Beet, garden	$0.211	$0.142	$0.169	$0.03	$0.04
Beet, sugar	.222	.196	.107	Free.	Free.
Cabbage	.766	.57	.483	.06	.10
Carrot	.226	.277	.33	.03	.06
Cauliflower	8.209	8.134	4.032	Free.	.25
Celery	.196	.143	.198	Free.	.02
Corn salad	.449	.473	.321	.03	.06
Egg plant	1.876	1.435	1.188	.10	.06
Kale	.267	.267	.231	.06	.06
Kohlrabi	.528	.467	.303	.06	.88
Onion	.....	.....	.....	.05	.15
Parsley	.119	.125	.14	.03	.02
Parsnip	.219	.132	.12	.03	.04
Pepper	1.095	.683	.947	.10	.15
Radish	.24	.218	.233	.03	.04
Spinach	.116	.097	.102	.01	.01
Turnip	.228	.146	.123	.03	.04

[1] F. o. b. port of origin and not including duty.

The production and marketing of "mixed" varieties of cowpeas is one of the chief causes of low average farm prices for this seed. About 25% of the cowpeas entering commercial channels is mixed and sells for 10%–25% less than straight varieties.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds During March, with Comparisons.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	March.		July 1, 1922–Mar. 31, 1923.	July 1, 1921–Mar. 31, 1922.
	1923	1922		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	227,100	288,500	8,094,700	3,780,300
Bluegrass, Canada	194,000	130,700	713,000	850,600
Bromegrass, awnless	.....	.....	.....	13,000
Alsike clover	517,500	1,015,300	5,274,300	6,238,600
Crimson clover	187,000	428,100	1,684,700	3,153,100
Red clover	130,600	2,659,700	407,500	6,872,800
White clover	29,300	61,600	387,400	1,435,300
Clover mixtures	.....	.....	8,200	49,700
Alsike and timothy mixtures	.....	.....	6,600	6,600
Fescue, meadow	.....	300	.....	500
Broom-corn millet	1,051,900	236,200	2,907,200	995,500
Foxtail millet	.....	120,100	65,200	241,800
Grass mixture	.....	3,000	100	43,100
Agrostis mixture	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Orchard grass	21,600	17,200	768,000	2,767,100
Rape	549,000	439,800	6,239,500	3,875,200
Redtop	.....	.....	8,100	1,500
English rye grass	105,300	59,700	1,611,100	1,796,200
Italian rye grass	12,700	43,000	784,600	769,500
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	59,800	79,300	1,317,900	1,440,300
Spring vetch	324,900	.....	1,606,300	205,900

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of March 19–24, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Mar. 19–24, 1923.		Mar. 20–25, 1922.		Mar. 21–26, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56	$48	$47	$44	$18	$16
Raleigh, N. C.	56	50	47	45	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	54	52	42	40	23	.....
Wadesboro, N. C.	55	53	.....	43	.....	18
Charleston, S. C.	56	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	56	54	48	40	20	16
North, S. C.	.....	50	.....	.....	21	18
Orangeburg, S. C.	58	55	46	44	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	55	50	45	42	.....	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	50	45	43	40	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45	.....	.....	18	.....
Greenville, Miss.	56	50	.....	.....	19	.....
New Orleans, La.[1]	50	47	36	.....	18	.....

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Cotton

Prices Continue Decline—Demand Inactive.

Prices of both spot cotton and old crop future contracts continued to decline during the week ending March 31. Wide fluctuations accompanied the downward movement. Reports for the week indicated that the inactive demand for spot cotton continued to be among the main causes of the heavy selling of future contracts on the future exchanges and the resulting slump in prices. Prices for new crop future contracts made slight gains.

There was a further retarding of farm work in the South due to inclement weather. Some cotton mills, both northern and southern, were reported to have increased wages of employees and that this had a tendency to relieve the apprehension of possible future labor troubles that prevailed during the preceding week.

Increased competition between American cotton and cotton of other growths in the Liverpool market was reported due to rising prices for American cotton the past few months. Demand for cotton goods in the domestic goods markets was reported quiet. Prices for cotton goods were steady.

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets March 29 (March 30 and 31 were holidays) was 28.47¢ per pound, compared with 29.36¢ at the close of the preceding week, and with 16.99¢ on April 1, 1922. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 72 points, closing at 28.65¢. May futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 37 points, closing at 27.93¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

March 29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Mar. 29, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Mar. 29, 1919.	Mar. 29, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Mar. 29, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
May	28.65	17.93	11.71	39.60	24.77	27.93	16.65	11.36	38.99	23.70
July	27.90	17.32	12.23	36.80	22.46	27.61	16.51	11.81	36.50	22.10
October	25.24	16.98	12.76	33.78	20.58	24.60	16.19	12.24	33.55	20.09
December	24.75	16.91	13.02	33.02	20.20	24.26	16.10	12.44	32.82	19.74
January	24.49	16.82	13.14	32.40	20.05	24.10	16.02	12.59	32.12	19.47

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of March 26–31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Mar. 26–31, 1923.						Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.[1]	Sat.[1]	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	28.00	28.75	28.50	28.50	.....	.....	17.00	17.13	17.00	17.31	17.31	17.25
Augusta	28.13	28.75	28.63	28.13	.....	.....	16.88	16.88	16.88	17.13	17.13	17.13
Savannah	28.00	28.66	28.50	28.15	.....	.....	17.13	17.00	17.00	17.13	17.13	17.13
Montgomery	28.00	28.50	28.50	28.00	.....	.....	16.19	16.00	16.00	16.25	16.25	16.25
New Orleans	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.50	.....	.....	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.63	16.63	16.63
Memphis	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.25	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Little Rock	29.50	29.25	29.00	28.75	.....	.....	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
Dallas	27.90	28.50	28.30	27.90	.....	.....	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.95	16.95	16.95
Houston	28.65	29.15	29.15	28.75	.....	.....	17.15	17.25	17.15	17.45	17.40	17.40
Galveston	28.50	29.15	29.05	28.80	.....	.....	17.25	17.35	17.25	17.55	17.45	17.45
Average	28.57	28.95	28.84	28.47	.....	.....	16.83	16.83	16.79	17.02	17.00	16.99

[1] Holidays.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on March 30, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	6.69	1900	9.88	1908	10.40	1916	12.10
1893	8.62	1901	8.19	1909	9.85	1917	19.10
1894	7.69	1902	8.94	1910	15.20	1918	34.95
1895	6.44	1903	9.90	1911	14.45	1919	28.30
1896	7.88	1904	15.15	1912	10.90	1920	41.50
1897	7.31	1905	8.15	1913	12.90	1921	12.25
1898	6.19	1906	11.70	1914	13.75	1922	18.15
1899	6.31	1907	10.95	1915	9.65	1923	[1] 28.85

[1] Mar. 29.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–March 30, 1923, and Stocks on March 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 31, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 30, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 31, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Mar. 30, 1923.	5-year average Mar. 30, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	209	281	256	261	94	124	74	101
Augusta	301	298	272	369	145	116	43	141
Savannah	477	567	373	776	163	136	62	193
Montgomery	47	45	56	53	32	26	8	20
New Orleans	1,120	885	1,226	1,099	404	254	170	378
Memphis	754	769	1,017	860	368	180	92	323
Little Rock	166	165	168	173	66	57	33	54
Dallas	40	159	58	95	17	35	6	21
Houston	2,302	2,276	2,618	1,931	354	242	139	269
Galveston	2,277	2,078	2,209	1,821	288	324	174	291
Total	7,693	7,523	8,253	7,438	1,931	1,474	801	1,791

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–March 30, 1923, and Stocks March 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 27, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–Mar. 28, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 2, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 31, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 30, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 23, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	9,514	4,068	5,934	4,808	4,602	5,199	4,862	106.9
Port stocks	764	1,328	1,227	1,390	1,062	647	1,312	49.3
Interior receipts	6,863	5,116	6,126	5,815	6,131	6,811	5,994	113.6
Interior stocks	647	1,521	1,214	1,664	1,203	743	1,377	54.0
Into sight	13,022	8,676	10,014	8,484	8,204	9,092	9,047	100.5
Northern spinners' takings	2,076	1,506	2,287	1,345	1,747	1,927	1,728	111.5
Southern spinners' takings	2,508	3,372	3,050	2,006	.....	.....	.....	.....
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,958	3,821	4,543	4,473	3,593	2,335	3,975	58.7

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922–March 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 27, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 2, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 31, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 30, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 30, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	2,994,071	2,672,312	1,244,227	1,075,697	1,213,068	1,635,962	74.2
France	996,488	489,407	427,927	531,434	528,167	504,509	104.7
Germany	2,477,925	282,308	834,892	980,484	720,407	523,421	137.4
Italy	381,181	431,029	403,629	276,967	391,217	365,302	107.1
Japan	322,892	600,609	285,819	791,798	454,647	524,317	86.7
China	2,778	5,045	9,204	73,366	15,350	23,104	66.4
Spain	218,970	150,066	197,649	217,752	196,859	200,455	98.2
Belgium	151,277	150,916	158,965	125,221	146,626	113,608	129.1
Canada[1]	107,987	129,163	106,729	118,502	141,388	123,499	114.5
Other countries	214,294	403,130	189,917	164,349	185,719	222,249	83.6
Total	7,868,163	5,313,985	3,858,958	4,268,570	3,993,448	4,237,426	94.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Feb. 28.

Exports for the week ending March 30 amounted to 38,893 bales, compared with 44,078 bales the previous week, 52,729 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 184,268 bales for the week ending March 27, 1914.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis during the week March 26–31 (March 30 and 31 were holidays). Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1⅛ ins	30½
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 in	29½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
Middling to Strict Middling, 1¼ ins	35
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1¼ ins	36½

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling.

March 29, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Mar. 29, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1921.	Mar. 29, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 28.50	*Cents.* 16.63	*Cents.* 11.25	*Cents.* 29.25	*Cents.* 17.00	*Cents.* 11.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	100	25	150	50
1⅛ ins	100	375	300	75	400	300
1 3/16 ins	150	550	550	175	700	600
1¼ ins	225	800	.....	375	1,000	.....
1 5/16 ins	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on March 30 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 38¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 34½¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 32½¢ for No. 2, and 30½¢ for No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Mar. 31, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Mar. 29, 1923.	Mar. 31, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Mar. 29, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	62	372	2,306	41	165	93
Strict Good Middling	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Good Middling	1,780	4,808	20,465	283	1,595	720
Strict Middling	11,908	16,757	14,306	3,706	5,195	6,980
Middling	41,239	27,022	5,463	8,591	9,808	2,758
Strict Low Middling	37,824	16,908	1,206	9,077	4,962	980
Low Middling	8,631	3,810	123	2,444	1,369	8
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,493	2,592	712	1,670	1,103	365
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,822	1,958	198	1,654	1,117	141
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	12	2	3	4	3
Total	107,791	74,239	44,788	27,471	25,318	12,048

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on March 29, at the port of New York, were 55,462 bales; on March 31, 1922, 84,831 bales; on March 31, 1921, 121,351 bales; at the port of New Orleans, on March 29, 175,527 bales; on March 31, 1922, 233,705 bales; and on March 31, 1921, 403,543 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on March 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Mar. 27, 1914.	Mar. 30, 1917.	Mar. 29, 1918.	Mar. 28, 1919.	Apr. 2, 1920.	Apr. 1, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Mar. 30, 1923.	5-year average, Mar. 31, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	1,012	661	284	303	905	613	505	449	522
Manchester	60	49	30	48	161	89	43	46	74
Continent	1,003	434	122	347	495	495	517	276	395
Total	2,075	1,144	436	698	1,561	1,197	1,065	771	991

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS FOR MARCH 29 AND SALES DURING WEEK OF MARCH 26–31, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 29 (March 30 and 31 were holidays), the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week March 26–31, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Mar. 29, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 2, 1921.	Apr. 1, 1920.	Mar. 29, 1919.	Mar. 28, 1918.	Mar. 31, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	183	295	343	209	132	79
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	139	240	273	163	101	57
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	93	178	210	120	71	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	49	88	113	64	37	19
Middling	28.50 *Off.*[1]	28.13 *Off.*	28.15 *Off.*	28.00 *Off.*	29.25 *Off.*	28.75 *Off.*	27.90 *Off.*	28.75 *Off.*	28.80 *Off.*	28.50 *Off.*	28.47 *Off.*	16.99 *Off.*	11.07 *Off.*	41.43 *Off.*	26.02 *Off.*	33.58 *Off.*	18.95 *Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	65	135	268	188	52	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	160	270	715	508	135	63
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	260	380	1,003	838	211	105
Good Ordinary [2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	363	480	1,270	1,048	287	148
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	23	70	183	198	06	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	100	165	310	287	36	20
Middling [2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	200	273	470	453	70	42
Strict Low Middling [2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	299	398	693	688	118	75
Low Middling [2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	389	508	1,008	973	181	114
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	196	230	450	455	75	49
Strict Middling [2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	279	328	608	608	106	70
Middling [2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	376	433	735	765	147	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling [2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	221	298	575	590	81	51
Strict Middling [2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	306	393	693	693	118	81
Middling [2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	396	488	835	845	165	112
Sales for week, bales	161	416	595	32	1,225	420	64	2,622	4,149	1,219	[3] 10,903	[3] 56,342	[3] 82,434	[3] 27,664	[3] 34,292	[3] 37,622	[3] 63,827

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1923, amounted to 3,305,272 bales, compared with 2,576,680 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,722,369 bales.

Crop Reports

Forecasts of Production of Early Asparagus, Cabbage, Lettuce, and Tomatoes.

Production of early asparagus is forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 1,586,700 crates, compared with the harvest of 1,076,800 crates in 1922 and 1,094,000 crates in 1921. This early crop is produced in three States—California with a forecast of a production of 1,284,500 crates, South Carolina with 176,800 crates, and Georgia with 125,400 crates. In each of these States the forecast is larger than the harvest of each of the two preceding years.

Early commercial cabbage has a promise of a production much below the harvest of 1922 and also of 1921. The forecast for this year is 156,500 tons, while the harvest of 1922 was 292,500 tons and of 1921 was 201,700 tons. This early crop is produced on the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida, on the Gulf coast from Florida to Texas, and in California. This year's production in California is forecast at 37,100 tons, in South Carolina at 32,400 tons, in Mississippi at 25,400 tons, in Texas at 19,500 tons, and in these and all of the other States except Georgia and Mississippi at quantities below the harvest of 1922.

The early lettuce crop that is marketed in crates comes from Arizona, the Imperial Valley of California, and elsewhere in California. Its production is forecast at 5,555,800 crates, compared with 3,933,300 crates in 1922 and 3,803,500 crates in 1921. The expected Imperial Valley crop is 2,472,800 crates, the crop elsewhere in California 2,552,000 crates, and that of Arizona 531,000 crates.

The other container used in marketing the early lettuce crop is the hamper, which is used for the crops of Florida, South Carolina, and Texas. For these three States the production is forecast at 1,995,800 hampers, or considerably less than the harvest of 2,439,200 hampers in 1922 and of 2,304,300 hampers in 1921. If the forecast for 1923 is verified, Florida will produce 1,339,200 hampers, South Carolina 428,600 hampers, and Texas 228,000 hampers.

From Florida come the earliest tomatoes, the production of which is forecast at 2,781,900 crates, or nearly as much as the harvest of 2,828,600 crates in 1922, and more than double the harvest of 1,220,500 crates in 1921. Two-thirds of this early crop is forecast for Dade County.

Details of forecasts of production, acreage, and yields per acre of these four early commercial truck crops in the various States that produce them may be found in the accompanying table.

Commercial Acreage and Forecasts of Production of Asparagus, Cabbage, Lettuce, and Tomatoes in the Early Producing States, in 1923, with Comparisons.

Crop and State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1921	1922	1923
ASPARAGUS.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Calif.[1]	5,250	5,140	7,340	165	170	175	866,200	873,800	1,284,500
Ga.	1,480	1,520	1,950	60	62	64	88,800	94,200	125,400
S. C.	1,750	1,600	2,080	79	68	85	139,000	108,800	176,800
Total	8,490	8,260	11,380	129	130	139	1,094,000	1,076,800	1,586,700
CABBAGE.				*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Ala.	1,600	2,200	2,000	8.0	8.5	8.0	12,800	18,700	16,000
Calif.	7,320	7,320	5,300	7.0	6.0	7.0	51,200	43,900	37,100
Fla.	5,370	11,280	1,950	6.0	7.0	7.5	32,200	79,000	14,700
Ga.	150	400	350	7.0	5.0	8.0	1,000	2,000	2,800
La.	1,580	1,960	1,200	6.4	6.0	6.0	10,100	11,800	7,200
Miss.	1,360	4,460	4,240	6.0	5.0	6.0	8,200	22,300	25,400
N. C.	450	350	200	6.5	6.0	7.0	2,900	2,100	1,400
S. C.	3,970	5,150	3,600	9.7	7.5	9.0	38,500	38,600	32,400
Tex.	11,210	14,820	3,900	4.0	5.0	5.0	44,800	74,100	19,500
Total	33,010	47,940	22,750	6.1	6.1	6.9	201,700	292,500	156,500
LETTUCE.				*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Ariz.	630	1,480	2,360	246	285	225	155,000	421,800	531,000
Calif.:									
Imp. Valley	7,000	11,000	14,130	190	150	175	1,330,000	1,650,000	2,472,800
Other	8,340	7,300	9,280	278	255	275	2,318,500	1,851,500	2,552,000
Total	15,970	19,780	25,770	238	199	216	3,803,500	3,933,300	5,555,800
				Hampers.	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*
Fla.	3,060	3,140	3,720	547	550	360	1,673,800	1,727,000	1,339,200
S. C.	1,340	1,750	1,880	300	260	228	402,000	455,000	428,600
Tex.	1,020	1,390	1,140	224	185	200	228,500	257,200	228,000
Total	5,420	6,280	6,740	425	388	296	2,304,300	2,439,200	1,995,800
TOMATOES.									
Fla.-E.coast, south:				*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Broward County	2,250	2,720	2,720	124	180	160	279,000	489,600	435,200
Dade Co.	5,180	10,660	11,820	154	198	160	797,700	2,110,700	1,891,200
Monroe Co. (Keys)	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	32,500
Palm Bch. Co., Cst. Dist.	420	420	450	148	156	180	62,200	65,500	81,000
St. Lucie County	480	930	1,900	170	175	180	81,600	162,800	342,000
Total	8,330	14,730	17,540	147	192	159	1,220,500	2,828,600	2,781,900

[1] The total acreage of asparagus in California is 29,380 acres (about 75% of the production is consumed by canning firms), compared with 21,540 acres in 1922 and 20,990 acres in 1921.

Stocks of Wheat in Country Mills and Elevators, on March 1.

Country mills and elevators held 91,546,000 bushels of wheat on March 1, according to an estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For 11 years a similar estimate has been made by the department, and in five of these years these stocks were greater than they were this year on March 1, and for five years lower.

Wheat stocks in country mills and elevators on March 1 were 75,071,000 bushels in 1922, 87,075,000 bushels in 1921, 123,233,000 bushels in 1920, 107,037,000 bushels in 1919, and 66,138,000 bushels in 1918.

In the country mills and elevators of North Dakota there were 17,745,000 bushels of wheat on March 1 of this year, an amount far above the quantity in similar stocks in the next lower State, Kansas, where there were 7,742,000 bushels. Montana follows with 5,450,000 bushels, South Dakota with 5,402,000 bushels, Washington with 4,964,000 bushels, Nebraska with 4,308,000 bushels, Ohio with 3,849,000 bushels, Minnesota with 3,406,000 bushels, Missouri with 3,145,000 bushels, and other States with smaller quantities, as shown in the accompanying table.

Wheat Held by Country Mills and Elevators, March 1, 1918–1923.

Estimates of Wheat Held by Mills and Elevators at Country Points as Distinguished from That Held at Primary Markets of Large Accumulation.

State.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
New York	617	706	585	1,122	923	893
Pennsylvania	3,183	3,577	2,988	2,270	2,337	2,519
Maryland	803	454	627	1,220	710	1,202
Virginia	2,184	2,520	1,403	1,226	905	1,027
Ohio	3,703	4,790	5,820	2,130	3,018	3,849
Indiana	2,340	4,448	3,758	1,997	2,208	2,682
Illinois	2,160	4,478	4,912	2,730	3,746	2,993
Michigan	1,234	868	2,044	1,384	1,261	1,547
Wisconsin	852	1,849	1,060	464	231	460
Minnesota	6,193	15,158	5,002	2,535	2,041	3,406
Iowa	668	2,338	1,700	429	796	1,822
Missouri	2,607	3,721	6,772	3,012	2,901	3,145
North Dakota	6,160	12,681	10,044	9,629	8,075	17,745
South Dakota	4,480	10,567	3,815	1,884	2,000	5,402
Nebraska	826	3,297	5,461	2,419	2,634	4,308
Kansas	1,818	5,100	17,630	7,154	6,692	7,742
Kentucky	720	2,425	1,835	540	805	1,076
Tennessee	368	900	892	282	378	565
Texas	486	630	7,232	1,029	1,124	540
Oklahoma	1,070	1,645	5,284	2,704	2,224	1,411
Montana	2,874	6,591	1,681	4,877	5,115	5,450
Washington	5,844	4,670	13,404	14,999	9,086	4,964
All other	14,948	13,623	19,284	21,639	15,771	16,798
United States	66,138	107,037	123,233	87,075	75,071	91,546

Cotton picking begins early in July in southern Texas. Through the center of the Cotton Belt it begins in the latter part of August and along the northern border not until about September 11. The southern part of the belt has a long picking season, but along the northern border the picking season is much shorter and cotton must be picked as early as possible to escape the frost.

Farm Value of Certain Crops per Acre.

The average farm value per acre for the 10-year period 1911–1920 of crops not cultivated during the growing season (such as small grains) was highest for rice with $47.64, next highest for hay with $21.27, and third highest for buckwheat with $20.02. Wheat and barley show medium values of $19.39 and $19.26, respectively. Oats run considerably lower with $16.26, rye next with $16.10, and flaxseed lowest with $15.52. For the 7-year period, 1914–1920, cranberries had the very high average value of $153.87.

Certain facts have a bearing upon these averages. For example, the production of rice involves unusual expenses for irrigating, while buckwheat frequently fails to make a crop because often planted under unfavorable conditions as a catch crop. On the other hand, flaxseed is of great usefulness in subduing freshly broken virgin sod, and rye has considerable value as a winter cover and pasture crop.

Of the main crops that are cultivated during the period of growth, the high-income producers per acre as an average for 1911–1920 are, in order: Tobacco with $144.90, potatoes with $92.47, and sweet potatoes with $90.13. These crops are expensive to grow and handle.

Corn at $22.58 per acre shows a modest figure, although higher than any of the small grains, and this without taking into account the value of the corn stover after the removal of the grain. Cotton stands at $31.24 per acre without counting the value of the seed, which is very considerable. Hops and cranberries, which exhibit high figures, involve heavy producing expense.

The average values per acre of the crops mentioned and of various minor crops for groups of years and for 1921 and 1922 may be found in the accompanying table.

Farm Value of Certain Crops per Acre, 1922, with Comparisons.

Crop.	Average 5-years 1911–1915.	Average 5-years 1916–1920.	Average 10-years 1911–1920.	1921	1922
Untilled Crops.					
Wheat	$13.45	$25.34	$19.39	$11.85	$14.11
Oats	12.20	20.32	16.26	7.16	11.76
Barley	15.31	23.21	19.26	8.76	13.23
Rye	12.67	19.54	16.10	9.50	10.64
Rice	29.90	65.37	47.64	38.87	37.14
Buckwheat	15.01	25.03	20.02	16.97	16.96
Flaxseed	12.31	18.72	15.52	10.51	19.78
Clover seed	.....	26.53	.....	18.59	16.79
Hay (tame)	16.72	25.83	21.27	16.97	19.88
Cranberries	.....	165.09	[1] 153.87	261.04	228.80
Tilled Crops.					
Corn	15.57	29.60	22.58	12.50	18.55
Cotton	20.24	42.24	31.24	21.05	35.21
Tobacco	84.58	205.22	144.90	149.07	177.50
Grain sorghums	.....	21.96	.....	9.62	15.72
Sorghum sirup	.....	[2] 81.30	.....	55.37	57.92
Potatoes	59.44	125.50	92.47	101.08	60.63
Sweet potatoes	67.70	112.55	90.13	81.51	75.71
Broom corn	.....	31.43	.....	12.42	30.09
Hops	.....	397.17	.....	262.22	100.00
Peanuts	.....	47.62	.....	27.26	29.64
Beans (dry)	.....	49.00	[1] 43.40	31.40	42.60
Soy beans	.....	[3] 48.39	.....	.....	.....
Cowpeas	.....	[3] 17.59	.....	.....	.....

[1] Average for seven years, 1914–1920.
[2] Average for four years, 1917–1920.
[3] Average for three years, 1918–1920.

Relative Value of Leading Crops in 1922.

The corn crop has been the crop of highest value in the Census Bureau's list of crops, certainly as far back as 1839, for which year the first census of agriculture was made, and probably back to the early permanent settlements. For many years the honor of second place was a subject of contention between hay and wheat, and in the last few years cotton has joined the contending crops, strengthened by the addition of seed value to lint value which was formerly all that there was of value in the cotton crop.

For 1922 the crops stand in the following order of value at the farms as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Corn, $1,900,000,000; cotton lint and seed, $1,370,000,000; hay, tame and wild, $1,332,000,000, but, if forage is included, hay and forage had a value of $1,409,000,000, or greater than that of the cotton crop; wheat, $864,000,000; oats, $479,000,000; tobacco, $306,000,000; potatoes, $263,000,000; apples, $202,000.000.

United States Ranks First as Poultry Country.

The United States ranks first as a poultry-producing country as far as can be determined from the statistics available, the number of chickens in this country on January 1, 1923, being placed at 428,000,000. Figures for other classes of poultry would bring the total number of fowls up to about 441,000,000.

China is probably the United States' closest rival, but no statistics are available for that country as a whole from which to determine its standing. A rough estimate has been made of chickens in northern Manchuria which places the number at 5,500,000. However, this region is of minor importance as far as poultry is concerned compared with other parts of China, according to port statistics of egg exports. Of the countries for which statistics are available Germany ranks next with a total of 58,020,000 chickens in December, 1922, and Canada follows with 39,928,000 on July 15, 1922.

INCREASE NOTED DURING PAST THREE YEARS.

Increases in numbers have occurred in all these countries since 1920. The number in the United States increased 19% during the three-year period 1920–1922; in Germany, 9%; and in Canada, 41%. In Germany, however, there has not been a steady increase. The number there reached 60,165,000 in 1921 and then dropped to 58,020,000 during 1922.

China is the only one of the countries mentioned which is an important surplus producing country with reference either to poultry or eggs, having exported about 3,871,000 live fowls and 1,644,000 pounds of dead poultry in 1921 in addition to 98,000,000 dozens of eggs in the shell and 64,545,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell. Wholesale prices of egg products in Hankow, China, in terms of American eggs required to produce the same quantity of products, were equivalent to approximately 12¢–19¢ per dozen during the first nine months of 1922. The trend of prices during that time was generally upward.

Italy is China's closest competitor in foreign trade in poultry with exports, less imports, having amounted to 2,777,000 pounds of live and dead poultry combined in 1921. However, in surplus egg production Denmark is China's closest competitor, having exported 54,000,000 dozen of eggs in the shell in 1921. Denmark's trade in eggs not in the shell is comparatively very small. The United States ranks third in exports of eggs in the shell, having shipped out 30,000,000 dozen in 1921 and 34,000,000 dozen in 1922, but these exports are offset to a considerable extent by imports of eggs not in the shell, amounting to 22,537,000 pounds in 1921 and about 25,000,000 pounds for the first 11 months of 1922. Before the World War Austria-Hungary furnished about 50% of the world's surplus egg products, but in 1920 and 1921 Austria was importing eggs, and incomplete returns indicate that Czechoslovakia was at least not exporting any; no recent figures are available for Hungary.

Of the egg-importing countries the United Kingdom is by far the most important, having taken 105,000,000 dozen shell eggs and 43,000,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell in 1921, or over half of the world's surplus supply. Japan ranks second with imports of 53,000,000 dozen shell eggs in 1921. Germany, which was the most important egg-importing country in the world before 1914, took only 1,400,000 dozen shell eggs and 6,000,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell in 1921. In 1922 Germany exported a few more shell eggs than were imported but made up for it by increasing the imports of eggs not in the shell.

Artichoke Production in California.

Enjoying a practical monopoly of the trade in the large eastern markets, the California artichoke is one of the leading vegetables grown in the central portion of that State for shipment during the cooler part of the year. The extensive character of the production of the burr or globe artichokes as carried on in this country's foremost district may surprise those who are not familiar with the business. Lying along the coast and extending into the coast valleys and canyons of San Mateo County, 4,200 acres of artichokes are under cultivation and constitute the chief crop of the district. Artichoke fields are to be seen on the rich loam and clay loams south of San Francisco, covering a narrow strip of land 20 miles in length from Montara to Pescadero. The production of artichokes is thus the principal agricultural enterprise centered in the Half Moon Bay District and as the market for the product expands artichokes will become more conspicuous on the Pacific coast.

Weather

Continued Cold Unfavorable for Agriculture.

Abnormally cold weather prevailed during the week ending April 3 in all sections of the country east of the Great Plains, except in the Florida peninsula. It was especially cold in the Northern States, and subzero temperatures occurred in the northern portions of New York and New England and from northern Michigan westward to North Dakota, while freezing extended southward to the central portions of the east Gulf States.

From the Rocky Mountains westward, however, the weather was much warmer than had been experienced during the preceding week and conditions there were generally favorable for agricultural interests. It was the third consecutive week with abnormally low temperatures throughout the interior of the country. Rainfall was frequent in the Southern States, particularly in Mississippi, Louisiana, and southern and eastern Texas, where spring planting was delayed and the growth of vegetation retarded.

EARLY FRUIT AND TRUCK INJURED.

The low temperatures did considerable damage to truck crops and early fruit in Tennessee, the Carolinas, and portions of Virginia. Very little farm work was possible in the Northern States and the Ohio Valley because of the continued cold weather, but favorable progress was made in the lower Great Plains, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee. West of the Rocky Mountains the week was favorable for farm work. Alternate freezing and thawing were unfavorable for grain crops in some central-northern localities. Rain was still badly needed in the western Great Plains, but droughty conditions in California were somewhat relieved the latter part of the week.

Small grains.—Winter wheat in the Great Central Valleys made but little growth during the week because of the unseasonably cold weather, and the crop was slightly injured by the low temperatures in Tennessee and parts of the Ohio Valley. Wheat needed more moisture in Illinois. The condition of the crop continued generally good in Missouri, and the plants were greening up in places, but were showing little growth. The crop was starting slowly in Nebraska, but there was considerable complaint of thin stands in that State, except in a few eastern counties, while more moisture was much needed.

The recent freezes in Kansas have left the plants with a yellowish tinge in the eastern two-thirds of the State, but the condition of the crop continued fair to good. In the western third only a small percentage of the wheat crop is up and its condition is very poor. The crop made satisfactory progress in Oklahoma, except in the extreme west and northwest portions, where it continued too dry, and more favorable weather prevailed in Texas for grain crops. West of the Rocky Mountains the week was generally favorable for winter cereals, especially in Washington and Oregon, where much milder weather prevailed, and in California, where rain the latter part of the week was of great benefit.

The week was mostly unfavorable for seeding spring oats in central districts, except in the Plains States, although this work was nearly completed in Missouri and considerable was sown in central and southern Illinois. Winter oats made mostly satisfactory progress in the Southern States.

Corn.—The weather was mostly favorable for corn planting in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and this work made satisfactory progress in those States, while planting was getting well under way in South Carolina. Planting continued in Florida, but growth and germination were retarded in the northern and western portions because of the cool nights. The corn that was injured by freezing in southern Georgia had been mostly replanted. Planting progressed slowly in the central and west Gulf districts because of frequent rains and wet soil. Much replanting will be necessary in Louisiana, while the condition and progress of the crop were reported as poor to only fair in Texas.

TOO COLD AND WET FOR COTTON.

Cotton.—Soil and weather conditions were generally favorable for the preparation of land for cotton in the more northern cotton-growing districts, particularly in Oklahoma, most of Arkansas, and Tennessee. Farm work made fair to good progress in North Carolina, although it was still backward. The weather was generally unfavorable for cotton in the central and west Gulf coast sections, where it was abnormally cool, and frequent rains delayed farm work. Considerable cotton had been replanted in southern Georgia and not much planting had been done in Mississippi. Early cotton was injured in Louisiana and that in Texas was reported in poor to fair condition. The weather was favorable in the cotton districts of Arizona where the crop was coming up nicely, and some cotton was planted in southern New Mexico.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potato planting was begun in Kentucky and West Virginia, and this work was progressing in southern Maryland. Low temperatures were very unfavorable for truck crops in the Carolinas and apparently caused considerable damage; much truck was planted in North Carolina during the week and the late planted was probably not seriously injured. There was also some damage in northern and central Arkansas by the freeze of March 31, and vegetables were harmed considerably in Tennessee.

Truck crops were reported as doing fairly well in the coast counties of Alabama but were very backward in Mississippi and were in only fair condition in Louisiana, while it was too cool and wet in Texas. Melons had been replanted in Georgia and they made fair progress during the week in Florida. Tomatoes were doing well in the last-named State and light shipments were being made.

Sugar cane made but little growth in Louisiana because of the unfavorable weather, but the crop was up to a fair to good stand in Florida. The sowing of tobacco plant beds was completed in Kentucky, but some early plants were killed by the cold, while considerable harm was done to plants in Tennessee and South Carolina. Low temperatures were unfavorable for the tobacco beds in North Carolina. There was some sugar-beet planting in a few localities of Colorado. The first part of the week continued unfavorable for sugar beets in California, but rain the latter part was very beneficial. The maple sugar season has been delayed in New York by continued cold weather and little sugar had been made in New England.

WARMER WEATHER FAVORED STOCK IN WEST.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Much warmer weather prevailed during the week in the grazing regions of the Rocky Mountain and Plateau areas, which was beneficial to stock and ranges. There were some losses, however, from the recent storm in the San Luis Valley in Colorado. Weather conditions were fairly favorable for the grazing interests in Texas and stock continued in fair to good condition, but pastures were very poor because of drought in western Oklahoma.

General light rains fell in eastern and southeastern New Mexico, which helped the ranges in those localities; stock were slowly improving, but continued in poor to only fair condition. Warmer weather and some precipitation in the northern portion of Arizona were favorable for the ranges in that State, where stock were holding up well. Grass showed appreciable growth in Utah, but live stock continued only fair and feeding was still rather general. Range and stock conditions improved in Wyoming, where comparatively pleasant weather prevailed; the range was open in the east, partly open in the central, but mostly snow-covered in the western portion of the State.

Grass was beginning to show growth in Montana and the range condition was generally good. Pastures improved in Oregon, but the spring range was poor in Washington because of the previous dry fall. Much young clover was killed by low temperatures in the Ohio Valley States.

Lambing made good progress in Idaho and Montana under favorable weather conditions, and the weather was excellent for young lambs in Nevada. There was, however, an unusually large loss of young pigs and lambs in Iowa by reason of the unfavorable weather. Stock deteriorated in Minnesota because of long-continued housing and increasing shortage of feed.

VIRGINIA'S EARLY FRUIT HURT BY FREEZE.

Fruit.—Early peaches, pears, and cherries were seriously damaged in portions of Virginia by the heavy freeze the latter part of the week, and some injury occurred in West Virginia and Kentucky, particularly in the eastern portion of the last-named State. This freeze did further damage to early fruit in the Carolinas. The cool weather of the week was favorable in retarding the development of late fruit blooms throughout the central sections of the country, and apple trees appeared to be in good condition generally.

Citrus trees were blooming heavily in Florida, but they needed more moisture in some sections. Citrus were in good condition in California, where the harvest of navel oranges had been practically completed and valencia picking was about ready to begin. Straw-

berries were harmed somewhat in Tennessee. Berry shipping was begun in southern Mississippi. Apricots were blooming in the North Pacific States and the Lewiston Valley, in Idaho.

Abnormally Cold Weather Continued During Week.

The week ending April 3, 1923, was characterized by two periods of abnormally cold weather which overspread practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains. On the morning of the 28th an extensive area of high pressure, accompanied by severely cold weather for the season, had advanced into the upper Mississippi Valley and Lake region and reached the Atlantic Coast States during the following 24 hours. The cold weather was followed by a rapid rise in temperature, but on the morning of the 30th another area of high pressure of great magnitude, attended by a cold wave, had overspread the northern Plains region, with subzero temperatures in the Central-Northern States. This cold wave moved rapidly eastward and southward, reaching the Atlantic Coast States north of Florida by the morning of March 31. Many stations in the central and northern portions of the country east of the Mississippi Valley reported the lowest temperature of record so late in the season. The weather was generally mild at the close of the week, with much warmer temperatures prevailing in the Eastern States.

PRECIPITATION FREQUENT IN MOST SECTIONS.

Rainfall was frequent in the Gulf States during the week, especially the first half, with some heavy falls in the west Gulf district. During the last two days, precipitation was widespread, though moderate to light as a rule, from the Rocky Mountains westward, and at the close of the week the weather was unsettled and showery throughout the Mississippi Valley, with some snow in the western upper Lake region.

Chart 1, page 328, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged much below normal in all sections of the country east of the Great Plains, except in the Florida peninsula. It was especially cold from the Middle Atlantic Coast States and the Ohio, middle Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys northward, where the averages were quite generally from 12° to as much as 20°, or more, below normal. At Duluth, Minn., the average temperature for the week was only 8° above zero. In the central and southern portions of the Florida peninsula it was somewhat warmer than the seasonal average, which was also the case in all sections west of the Rocky Mountains, the mean temperature being decidedly above normal in the more northwestern States. Freezing temperatures extended as far south as Augusta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., east of the Mississippi River, but in the trans-Mississippi States freezing was not experienced farther south than south-central Arkansas and southern Oklahoma. Along the immediate west Gulf coast the temperature did not fall below 50° during the week. The lowest reported was 18° below zero at Greenville, Me., on March 29.

Rainfall during the week, as shown on chart 2, page 328, was moderate to rather heavy throughout the Southern States, except in portions of Florida and Texas. There was considerable precipitation also in portions of the upper Mississippi Valley and the western Lake region and in the central Pacific coast districts. Elsewhere it was generally light, being less than 0.2 inch in most districts.

Because of the continued cold weather no material reduction occurred in the snow depth where the ground was still covered a week ago, except in the mountain districts of the West, where the decreases ranged up to 12 or 15 inches, and in a few cases even more. Very little snow fell during the week, except over the upper Michigan districts, where a few stations reported considerable falls, and over extreme eastern Maine, where falls up to 5 inches occurred in a few localities.

The snow-covered area remained substantially the same as one week previous, except that a considerable area in Iowa and portions of the adjoining States, having a slight covering at that time, were mostly bare at the close of the week. The heavy snow cover that has existed during the greater part of the winter over the Northeastern States disappeared slowly, due largely to settling, as it was too cold for much melting.

Sunshine was markedly deficient during the week throughout the more southern States, particularly in Louisiana and Texas, where some stations reported less than one-fourth of the possible amount of sunshine for the week. Much clear weather prevailed in the Great Central Valleys and Middle Atlantic States, where some localities reported nearly continuous sunshine. There was only a moderate amount of cloudiness in the Northern States and more than the usual amount of sunshine in the Lake region.

Temperature and Precipitation Week of March 28–April 3, 1923.

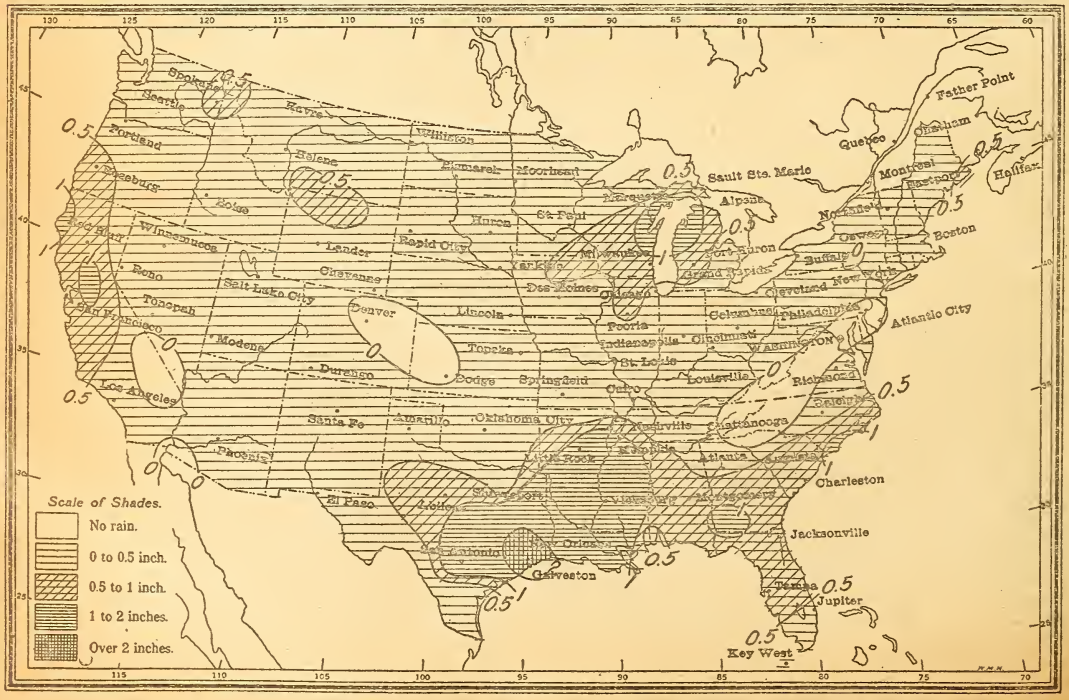
Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	62	−3	0.7	0
Miami	74	+1	0.1	−0.5
Key West	76	+2	0.1	−0.3
Tampa	70	+1	0.7	+0.3
Pensacola	56	−7	0.5	−0.5
Mobile	54	−9	0.1	−1.3
Montgomery	52	−9	0.5	−0.8
Anniston	48	−8	0.3	−1.0
Birmingham	48	−12	0.7	−0.5
Meridian	52	−8	1.0	0
Vicksburg	52	−10	1.7	+0.5
New Orleans	58	−8	1.6	+0.5
Shreveport	50	−12	1.4	+0.5
Little Rock	52	−6	1.5	+0.5
Fort Smith	52	−4	0.5	−0.2
Bentonville	44	−8	0.2	−0.5
Oklahoma	52	−3	0.1	−0.4
Abilene	52	−8	0.9	+0.6
Fort Worth	54	−7	0.5	+0.1
Dallas	52	.....	0.2	.....
Palestine	54	−9	1.9	+1.3
Taylor	52	−12	1.7	+1.2
Houston	56	.....	2.9	.....
Galveston	56	−10	2.8	+2.3
Corpus Christi	58	−10	0.1	−0.2
San Antonio	58	−8	1.4	+1.0
Del Rio	58	−9	0.3	0
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	48	−9	1.0	−0.2
Nashville	42	−12	0.2	−1.1
Chattanooga	46	−10	0.2	−1.2
Knoxville	46	−7	0	−1.3
Lexington	36	−12	0.1	−0.8
Louisville	40	−11	T.	−0.9
Evansville	42	−8	0.1	−0.7
Indianapolis	34	−12	0.1	−0.8
Cincinnati	36	−10	T.	−0.7
Dayton	36	−9	T.	−0.8
Columbus	32	−13	T.	−0.7
Parkersburg	34	−13	T.	−0.7
Elkins	34	−10	T.	−0.8
Pittsburgh	30	−15	T.	−0.7
Lake Region.				
Canton	16	−18	0.2	−0.5
Syracuse	22	−15	0.1	−0.4
Oswego	22	−15	0.1	−0.6
Buffalo	22	−14	0.2	−0.5
Erie	26	−13	T.	−0.6
Cleveland	30	−10	T.	−0.7
Toledo	28	−13	0.1	−0.5
Detroit	26	−13	0.1	−0.5
Saginaw	22	−14	0.2	−0.3
Alpena	14	−18	0.8	+0.4
Grand Rapids	28	−11	0.7	+0.1
Chicago	30	−12	0.1	−0.5
Fort Wayne	30	.....	T.	.....
Milwaukee	26	−12	0.6	+0.1
Green Bay	18	−15	1.0	+0.5
Escanaba	12	−18	1.2	+0.8
Ludington	20	.....	1.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	12	−16	0.6	+0.2
Marquette	12	−17	0.1	−0.3
Duluth	8	−23	0.3	0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	18	−20	0.1	−0.3
La Crosse	22	−18	0.8	+0.4
Madison	22	−16	0.9	+0.5
Charles City	26	−12	1.0	+0.5
Dubuque	28	−13	0.3	−0.2
Davenport	30	−13	T.	−0.6
Des Moines	34	−9	0.4	0
Keokuk	36	−10	0.1	−0.5
Peoria	36	−8	0.6	+0.2
Terre Haute	38	.....	0.1	.....
Springfield, Ill.	38	−9	0.1	−0.7
Hannibal	38	−9	0.2	−0.6
St. Louis	40	−10	0.2	−0.7
Cairo	42	−10	0.4	−0.5
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	48	+3	0.2	−1.6
Seattle	52	+5	0.1	−0.8
North Head	52	+6	0.3	−0.7
Portland, Oreg.	58	+9	0.4	−0.6
Roseburg	58	+9	0.8	+0.1
Eureka	52	+3	1.4	+0.1
Red Bluff	58	+2	0.9	+0.2
Sacramento	60	+4	1.1	+0.5
San Francisco	58	+3	0.4	−0.1
Fresno	62	+4	0.8	+0.6
San Luis Obispo	58	+4	0.6	+0.1
Los Angeles	62	+4	0.4	0
San Diego	62	+4	0.4	+0.2

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Eastport	18	−16	0.6	−0.3
Portland, Me.	22	−15	0.1	−0.6
Burlington	16	−18	T.	−0.4
Northfield	16	−16	T.	−0.5
Concord	24	−13	T.	−0.7
Boston	28	−13	T.	−0.9
Nantucket	30	−10	0.6	−0.1
New Haven	28	−13	T.	−1.0
Albany	24	−15	T.	−0.5
Ithaca	22	−16	T.	−0.5
Binghamton	28	−10	0	−0.5
New York	28	−15	T.	−0.8
Scranton	28	−13	T.	−0.6
Harrisburg	32	−12	T.	−0.6
Philadelphia	34	−12	0	−0.7
Trenton	32	−12	0	−0.9
Atlantic City	32	−11	0	−0.7
Baltimore	36	−12	0	−0.8
Washington	40	−8	0	−0.8
Norfolk	42	−10	0.3	−0.7
Richmond	38	−14	T.	−0.9
Lynchburg	42	−10	0	−0.9
Wytheville	40	−7	0	−1.0
Asheville	40	−9	0	−1.2
Charlotte	48	−7	0	−1.0
Raleigh	44	−11	T.	−0.9
Hatteras	46	−9	0.7	−0.7
Wilmington	48	−9	1.5	+0.6
Charleston	54	−7	0.6	−0.1
Greenville	48	.....	0	.....
Columbia, S. C.	50	−8	0.5	−0.3
Augusta	54	−6	0.6	−0.4
Atlanta	48	−8	0.3	−1.0
Macon	52	−7	0.9	−0.3
Savannah	54	−8	0.6	−0.2
Thomasville	58	−5	1.4	+0.4
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	36	−1	0.1	−0.1
Havre	34	−2	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	44	+6	T.	−0.3
Helena	42	+4	0.4	+0.3
Yellowstone Park	34	+3	0.6	+0.2
Sheridan	38	0	0.5	.....
Lander	44	+7	T.	−0.3
Cheyenne	40	+3	T.	−0.3
Grand Junction	48	0	0.2	0
Denver	44	+1	0	−0.4
Pueblo	46	0	T.	−0.4
Amarillo	48	−2	T.	−0.3
El Paso	54	−6	0.2	+0.1
Roswell	48	−8	0.2	+0.1
Santa Fe	42	−1	0.1	0
Flagstaff	40	+1	0.2	−0.2
Phoenix	64	+1	0	−0.1
Yuma	68	+1	0	−0.1
Independence	54	+1	0	−0.1
Tonopah	46	+3	0.3	−0.1
Modena	44	+1	T.	−0.2
Salt Lake City	48	+2	0.4	−0.1
Reno	46	+2	0.1	−0.1
Winnemucca	46	+3	0.2	0
Pocatello	48	+6	0.2	−0.2
Boise	52	+5	0.2	−0.2
Lewiston	54	+5	0.3	−0.1
Baker	48	+8	T.	−0.3
Walla Walla	58	+10	0.2	−0.2
Spokane	50	+6	0.9	+0.6
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	44	−6	0.2	−0.5
Columbia, Mo.	42	−6	0.3	−0.5
Kansas City	42	−6	0.3	−0.4
St. Joseph	42	.....	0.1	.....
Topeka	46	−1	0.2	−0.4
Iola	46	−2	T.	−0.6
Wichita	46	−5	T.	−0.6
Dodge City	48	0	0	−0.3
Concordia	44	−3	0.2	−0.2
North Platte	42	−1	T.	−0.3
Lincoln	40	−3	0.1	−0.3
Omaha	36	−8	0.1	−0.3
Sioux City	32	−8	T.	−0.5
Valentine	36	−3	T.	−0.4
Rapid City	34	−3	0.1	−0.3
Pierre	32	−8	T.	−0.5
Huron	26	−12	T.	−0.4
Moorhead	18	−14	T.	−0.3
Devils Lake	12	−17	T.	−0.3
Bismarck	24	−10	T.	−0.3
Williston	24	−9	T.	−0.2

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., April 3, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., April 3, 1923.



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